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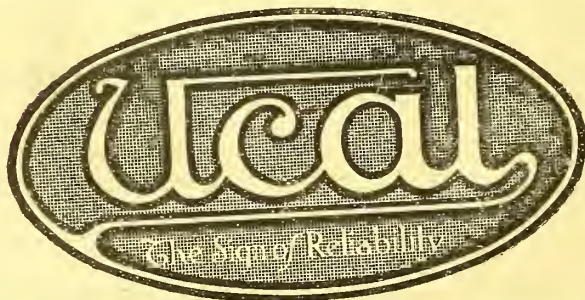
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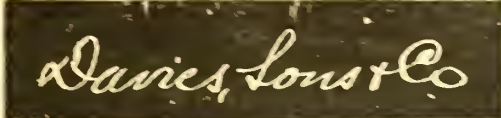
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MAARSSSEN

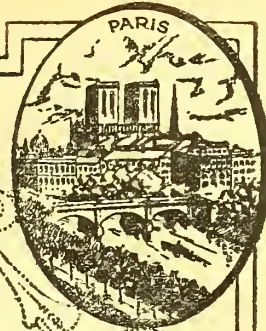
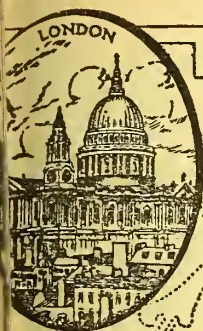
QUININE and QUININE SALTS.

Unexcelled in Uniformity of Quality.
Brilliant Crystallisation and Purity of Colour.

CINCHONINE, CINCHONIDINE, QUINIDINE,
and their SALTS.

MANUFACTURED BY
NEDERLANDSCHE KININEFABRIEK, MAARSSSEN, HOLLAND

AGENTS:—R. W. Greeff and Company,
Thames House, Queen Street Place,
LONDON, E.C.4.



PHARMACEUTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS.

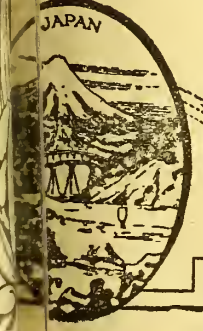
*R. W. GREEFF & Co. offer at lowest prices
the following products:—*

(WHOLESALE QUANTITIES ONLY)

Acetanilid
Acetyl Salicylic Acid
Amidol
Amidopyrin
Barbitone
Benzoic Acid
Benzamine Hydrochlor
Benzamine Lactate
Benzo Naphthol
Beta Naphthol
Bromides
Calcium Lactate
Chloral Hydrate
Cinchonine and Salts
Cinchonidine and Salts
Citric Acid
Cocain
Creosote Carbonate
Eucalyptus Oil
Gallic Acid
Glycerophosphates
Guaiacol Carbonate

Hexamine
Homatropine
Hydroquinone
Ichthyol Substitute
Kelene
Lemon Oil
Lithia Carbonate
Lecithin
Menthol
Mercurials
Methylene Blue Medicinal
Methyl Salicylate
Metol
Paraldehyde
Peppermint Oil
Pepsine
Phenacetin
Phenazone
Phenolphthalein
Potash Sulpho-
Pyrogallol Acid

Quinidine and Salts
Quinine and Salts
Quinine Ethyl
Carbonate
Quinoidine
Resorcin
Saccharin
Salicylic Acid
Salicylate of Soda
Salol
Soda Benzoate
Soda Hyposulphite
Soda Sulphite Anhydrous
Sugar of Milk
Tannic Acid
Tannin Albuminate
Tartaric Acid
Terpineol
Terpine Hydrate
Theobromine
Thymol Crystals
Vanillin

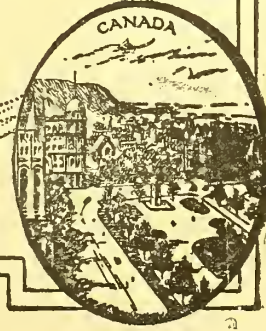


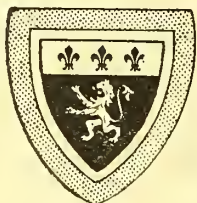
R. W. Greeff & Co.

THAMES HOUSE, QUEEN STREET PLACE,
LONDON, E.C.4.

MANCHESTER BRANCH:
Lloyd's Bank Buildings,
King Street.

NEW YORK AGENTS:
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LYONS FAIR

THE LYONS FAIR is to-day's greatest opportunity for trade expansion in every industry and with every market throughout the World. It is not an Exhibition, but a purely business gathering of progressive men and their customers.

The business propensities of the Lyons Fair are indicated by the fact that at the March, 1919, Fair, 4,700 exhibitors transacted business to the value of £40,000,000. Lay the foundation of a permanently expanding world-wide trade (buying and selling) by taking immediate steps to secure a Stand in Sections 11, 12 and 13 for Chemicals and Drugs.

SPRING FAIR March 1 to 15, 1920

AUTUMN FAIR October 1 to 15, 1920

For particulars apply to Mr. J. A. VICTOR, 31 (P) Budge Row, LONDON, E.C. 4



£420 for Window Displays

of articles advertised in

"John Bull"

How to Win a Prize.

"John Bull" Window Dressing Competition.

1st Prize - 200 guineas

2nd " 100 "

3rd " 50 "

50 prizes of 1 guinea
each.

500 Diplomas of Special
Merit.

Designed by Garth Jones.

JOHN BULL

WINDOW DRESSING COMPETITION
Dept. C8.

Long Acre, LONDON, W.C.2.

From now until December 31st certain articles will be advertised in "John Bull," some of which you now stock. Think out a good window dressing display for one of these articles. Have the display photographed—amateur photographs will do—and send the result to "John Bull." Your display must last for one week, and if you like you may have other displays at different periods between the two dates named. No restriction is imposed on the number of displays, provided always that the articles used are advertised in "John Bull." These handsome prizes *must be won*. You stand just as good a chance of winning a prize as any other trader. Why not plan out some good displays and try hard for the first prize? *Before entering, write for the Free Brochure, which gives full particulars of the Competition and hints on Window Dressing.* Fill in the Coupon and post it now.

Send for Free Brochure NOW.

SAVE 3/- PER GALLON
BY BUYING

**GUARANTEED GENUINE
NEWFOUNDLAND NON-FREEZING
MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL
OF NEW SEASON'S MAKE.**

Highest possible quality in smell, taste and colour, comparing most favourably with the finest Norwegian. Manufactured from the finest fresh Cod Liver on same day as fish caught.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Kindly write for sample to

JOB BROS., Manufacturers, Tower Building, LIVERPOOL.

Telegraphic Address: "JOB LIVERPOOL"

Tel. 1039 CENTRAL.

And of ST. JOHN'S, N.F.

Established 1780.



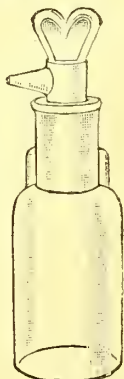
“ John Bull ”
MALT EXTRACT

IS THE BEST!!!

Wholesale & Export Only.

PAINE & CO., LTD., ST. NEOTS, HUNTS.

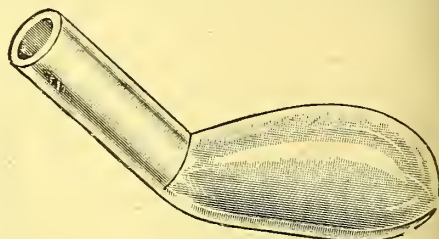
BUY YOUR GLASS FROM STOCK



$\frac{1}{2}$ -oz., 1-oz., & 2-oz.

Without boasting, we have the largest London stocks of small and medium bottles. We cannot stock everything, but we can safely say that we have stock of the most saleable lines, including vials. Please communicate with us before ordering elsewhere.

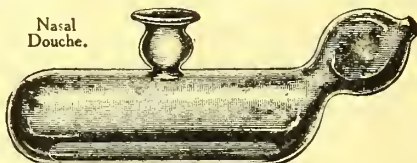
We have stocks of 8-oz. Plain or Graduated Tinted Medicals, also a few Reputed Pint Wickered Eau de Colognes.



Telephone:
North 2770 (3 lines)

Telegrams:
"Assorted, Phone, London."

Nasal
Douche.



JULES LANG & SON

CHARLTON WORKS, CHARLTON PLACE,
(Opposite Agricultural Hall) ISLINGTON, LONDON, N.1

Warehouses also at Barnsbury and off City Road.

BOTTLES

TOM LAYCOCK & CO.

(Tom Laycock, Proprietor),

ISLES GLASS WORKS,
Holbeck Lane, LEEDS.

We can supply:—
Amber Blauds, Brilliantines, Corn Solvents, Colognes, Limes in white, amber and actinic green, Medicals, Mexicans, Malt Jars, Pomade, Face Cream, and Vaseline Jars, Poison, in blue and actinic green, Perfumes, Vials, etc.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

Write for prices, mentioning quantities and deliveries.

PLATE
&
SHEET

GLASS OF EVERY Description.

Plate Glass with Polished Edges for Surgical Tables, &c.

GLASS SHELVES, MIRRORS, &c.
Bevelling, Polishing, Silvering, Glazing, &c. &c.

JOHN M. NEWTON & SONS, LTD.

20, 21, 22 & 23 Charles St., Hatton Garden, London, E.C.1

NEURALGIA

and other ailments may be cured by your specialities. Your advertising will sell more of your speciality if it is illustrated with one of our Business-Bringing Blocks. From our selection of over 400 Blocks, we can supply you with one to illustrate your Remedy, Toilet, Optical or Photographic advert.



R 237 3/6

CHEMISTS' DESIGN SERVICE,
12 Humberstone Gate,
LEICESTER.

BUSINESS BRINGING BLOCKS.

Maw's Page

NUMBER 423

NOV. 22, 1919.



MAW, SON & SONS, LTD. 7 1/2, ALDERSGATE ST LONDON, E.C.1.

TELEGRAMS: "ELEVEN CENT, LONDON."

TELEPHONE: CITY 7 (PRIVATE BRANCH EXCHANGE).

Discontent.

There was a time the copy-books preached contentment. It was a pernicious doctrine. For contentment is a drag on the wheel of progress.

There is a new doctrine to-day. It is the doctrine of discontent. And the never was a more powerful motive force.

For instance,

We of the House of Maw are in a permanent state of discontent. We are glad that this is so, and we hope that we shall always be discontented.

With what are we not satisfied?

We are not satisfied with ourselves.

It doesn't matter how good our goods are, it doesn't matter how satisfactory our service is, we want to be both better.

We want improvement all the time.

We could not improve if we were satisfied—contented with present achievement. Therefore our discontent is essential to future progress.

There are always things which can be done better than they are being done.

The future is full of possibilities of development.

Our present discontent makes us the better wares. And day by day even hour by hour, we find them put them into practice — and doing even better things.

The steam engine was invented because of discontent with other modes of progression. Flying became possible because man was discontented being tied to earth while crows soared above him. No great achievement ever had its genesis in contentment.

We of the House of Maw proudly proclaim our cheery doctrine of discontent.

As long as we practise it we know we are doing our best for you.

May we ever be preserved from self-satisfaction.

Discontinue

TINS for OINTMENT &c



AN offer of Ointment Tins is always worth your serious consideration.

We are able to put before the trade a really good line in two sizes.

These gilt Tins are printed in two colours, green and white, for the following preparations: Boracic, Zinc, Vaseline and Cold Cream.

If your stocks for the Winter are low, a sample order at least will be worth while.

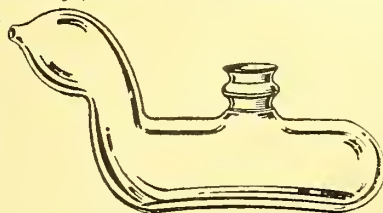
PRICES:

1d. size. Boracic and Zinc Ointment and Vaseline ...	7/9	per gross
2d. size. Boracic and Zinc Ointment and Vaseline ...	9/6	" "
1d. size. Cold Cream ...	5/-	" "
2d. " " " ...	7 -	" "

TO COMBAT THE INFLUENZA GERM.

"Dr. Octavia Lewin, writing to the *Morning Post*, draws attention to the importance of nasal hygiene, which, she says, cannot be over-estimated, as the nose is the chief and only permanently open portal for the entry of outside air. Nasal obstruction is heralded by mouth breathing, which should be looked upon as being a danger signal and as a severe menace to health."—*Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Maw's Aseptic All-Glass Nasal Irrigator is acknowledged the simplest and most effective method for introducing all classes of liquids into the nasal organ. Each in carton.



PRICE 7d. each, or 6/- per Dozen.

PURE SPANISH ESSENTIAL OILS

(LONABARC BRAND).

FENNEL (SWEET & BITTER)
ANISEED
COGNAC (WHITE & GREEN)
ABSINTHE
SAGE

ROSEMARY
SPIKE LAVENDER
GERANIUM
THYME (RED & WHITE)
PENNYROYAL

ORANGE
LEMON
BERGAMOT
NEROLI
PETITGRAIN

CHAMOMILES
LAVENDER FLOWERS

STRAMONIUM
QUINCE SEEDS

Write for samples and prices to LONABARC TRADING CO. LTD., 5 FINSBURY SQ., LONDON, E.C. 2.

Telegrams: "LONABARC, AVE, LONDON."

Phone: LONDON WALL 9020.

ROURE BERTRAND FILS, GRASSE. *Established 1820.*

LAVENDER (French), SPIKE LAVENDER (French and Spanish)

NEROLI, GERANIUM (African and Bourbon), SANDALWOOD, PETITGRAIN (French and American),
VETIVER (Java and Reunion), ROSEMARY, BOIS DE ROSE FEMELLE, YLANG, &c.

ORRIS CONCRETE and LIQUID. RESINOIDS and POMADES.
ESSENCES, SOLIDES and LIQUIDS from flowers.
We have Stocks in London of the most important Essential Oils and Perfumery Products.

JUSTIN DUPONT, Argenteuil (S. & O.), France

Makers of SYNTHETIC PERFUMES

and some of the finest original odours extant, for Sachets, &c

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM:

STEPHENS BROTHERS & CO., 2, 5 & 6 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3
Wholesale Houses only supplied.

Cresp-Martineng

(Grasse, France),

Manufacturers of

ESSENCES & PRIME

MATERIALS for MANUFACTURING

PERFUMERS,

CONFECTIONERS,

ETC.

SYNTHETICS,

ARTIFICIAL VIOLETS

(MYRIONE),

ARTIFICIAL MUSK.

INQUIRIES SOLICITED. LARGE STOCKS

ROBERT FERBER, LTD.
98/104 OAKLEY STREET,
LONDON - S.E. 1.

Agents for
the UNITED
KINGDOM &
CANADA.

PERFUMERS ! SHORTAGE OF LABOUR

Advertisers are prepared to undertake the blending of Shampoos, Tooth, and other Toilet Powders, in large or small quantities at lowest possible rates. Good workmanship and prompt delivery. Ingredients supplied if desired at lowest market prices. Write stating requirements.

MARTIN & CO., 71 City Road, Finsbury, London, E.C. 1

PIPES AND SMOKERS' REQUISITES

Price Lists on Application.

HARWOOD BROTHERS

BRIAR PIPE MANUFACTURERS,

8/20 Richmond Street, LIVERPOOL

F. M. RUDD,

Bronson,

MICHIGAN,

U.S.A.

GENUINE AMERICAN PEPPERMINT OIL

"Columbia" Natural
"Diamond White"
Re-distilled.

Finest qualities for Druggists,
Distillers and Confectioners.

Sole Consignees in United Kingdom

R. W. GREEFF & CO.

Thames House,

Queen St. Place, LONDON, E.C.



"AVILLIA" OILS OF FLOWERS

IN BULK

DIRECT IMPORT FROM FRANCE

Finest quality heavy mineral oil, perfumed by the maceration of flowers. The only method by which the most delicate fragrance of the flowers is not destroyed. A vastly superior product to the oils perfumed with essences and frequently offered as the genuine article.

Odours: VIOLET, JASMIN, ROSE, ORANGE, MUGUET, WALLFLOWERS, ETC.

No. 12, 4/- per lb. No. 24, 6/- per lb. No. 36, 8/- per lb.

Packed in 1, 2, 5, 7, 14 & 28 lb. cans.

Owing to the prevalent shortage of bottles, many firms desire these oils packed ready for retail. To meet this demand I am offering an attractive line of 1 oz. glass-stoppered bottles (see illustration), in No. 4 quality oil, assorted perfumes, at 15/- per doz. Free delivery in United Kingdom.

MINIMUM RETAIL PRICE, 2/6 per bottle.

Address: G. W. RUFF, London Manager,

"AVILLIA" PERFUMERY 95 & 97 Charlotte St.,
LONDON, W. 1.

Lescol Perfumery

NOTICE.

New and attractive lines will be brought out shortly, and an illustrated catalogue sent out. In the meantime we will send on application a supplementary list of lines in stock, popular in price and advantageous in sale.

We can also offer to advantage Perfumery in Bulk in two qualities—Essential Oils of guaranteed purity; Floral Ottos for Cachous, &c.; Fruit and Soluble Essences, Chemicals, &c.

THE LONDON ESSENCE CO., Ltd.

(Proprietors of THE LESCOL PERFUMERY CO.)

Lomond Grove, Camberwell, LONDON, S.E.5.

Telephone: 810 HOP.

Telegrams: "VANILLIN, CAMBER, LONDON."

— **SICILIAN** —
LEMON - BERGAMOT
ORANGE - MANDARINE.
— **SPINELLI** —

**THE OILS THAT HAVE A LONG
REPUTATION FOR QUALITY.**

In the manufacture of our Terpeneless Oils it was imperative that we secured the very finest Sicilian Oils to work upon. After several exhaustive tests we came to the conclusion that "SPINELLI" brand of Sicilian Oils gave us the best results. As we were able to place large orders for our own needs with the manufacturers, we have pleasure in stating that they have entrusted us with their British Agency, and we offer to users of Sicilian Oils the benefit of our experience. There is quality in every package. Guaranteed Genuine Oils of authentic origin, and to conform to any :: :: :: analysis as to purity. :: :: ::

HOLLANDS DISTILLERY LTD.
Lavington Street, Southwark, LONDON, S.E. 1

A B C Code, 5th Edition
Western Union.

Telegrams: "LANDSLQH, LONDON."
Telephone: HOP 898.

AMERICAN AGENTS—O. A. BROWN CO., INC., 99-101 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.
CANADIAN AGENTS—F. S. JARVIS & CO., 18 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

TERPENELESS OILS

BRITISH MADE.

We manufacture exclusively ourselves all kinds of Terpeneless Oils, and invite inquiries from users throughout the World.

WE SPECIALISE IN TERPENELESS:

Anise (Anethol)

Bay

Bergamot

Caraway

Cassia

Cinnamon

Clove

Dill



Geranium

Ginger

Juniper Berry

Lavender

Lemon

Limes

CITRAL

EUCALYPTOL

Mandarin

Nutmeg

Orange

Peppermint

Petitgrain

Rosemary



CINNAMIC

ALDEHYDE

GERANIOL



HOLLANDS DISTILLERY, Ltd.

Lavington Street, Southwark, London, S.E. 1.

A B C Code (5th Edition).
Western Union.

Telegrams: "LANDSLOH LONDON."
Telephone: HOP 898.

AMERICAN AGENTS—O. A. BROWN CO. INC., 99-101 Beekman St., New York
CANADIAN AGENTS—F. S. JARVIS & CO., 18 Toronto Street, Toronto.

A few Reasons why you should make your own Toilet Preparations

WITH THE

"PREMO" CONCENTRATED ESSENCES FLORAL OTTOS & COMPOUNDS

- (1) It is so simple, even for those who have had no experience in manufacturing Toilet Preparations, etc., and we supply recipes if required.
- (2) It enables you to produce preparations much cheaper than you can buy them.
- (3) It eliminates competition and prevents underselling by your rivals.
- (4) Instead of advertising proprietary lines you advertise your own and also your business.
- (5) Knowing the quality and ingredients of your own preparations you are able to offer them with confidence.
- (6) And when your Customers want further supplies they must come back to you. They can buy proprietary lines anywhere.
- (7) It enables you to build up a business on the merits of your own specialities.



Preemo Essences.

Nos. 2,000, 3,000 and 4,000,
"Preemo" Essences, 12/6
per 100 grams (equal 3½
ounces).
£6 per kilo (equal 36 ounces).
No. 5,000 ditto, 25/- per
100 grms.
No. 7,000 ditto, from 50/-
per 100 grams.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS
FOR
LARGE QUANTITIES.

Try the Premo products at our expense.
We will gladly send Samples to all bona fide inquirers.

The PREMO Concentre & Essential Oil Co.,
63 High Holborn, London, W.C. 1.

Telegrams: "APPRE MONA Holb., London."
P RIS, 32 Rue de Montenotte, Paris.

Telephone: Holborn 3095.
Wagram 27-35.



NOW IS THE TIME TO ORDER
**THE EMPIRE
 CONCRETE PERFUMES**

These represent the latest efforts of the Perfumer Chemist. They are made without alcohol, being the essential principles of the flowers freed from wax, etc. One drop is sufficient to perfume the handkerchief for days. Made in twenty odours, including Cologne and Lavender.



E121. In pedestal case,
 18/6 doz.



E122. In velvet-lined jewel
 case, 22/6 doz.



E123. In boxwood case,
 25/6 doz.



E124. 12/6 doz.

ONE-DROP PERFUMES.

These are not so concentrated as the above, but are free from alcohol and exceedingly good value.

Made in twenty odours, including Cologne and Lavender.

All are packed in rod stoppered bottles.

THE EMPIRE PERFUMERY CO., OLDBURY, ENGLAND

(CUXSON, GERRARD & CO., LTD., Proprietors)

EXPORT & COLONIAL INQUIRIES SPECIALLY INVITED.

Now Again Obtainable

Williams'

Shaving Preparations

STICK, POWDER OR CREAM

TO CHEMISTS

During the War many chemists found it difficult to cope with the demand for Williams' Shaving Preparations.

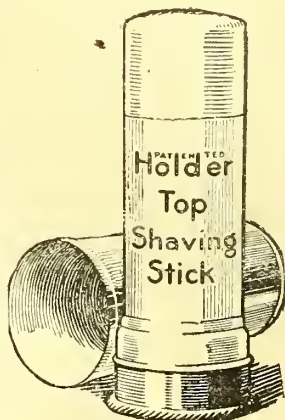
Now, however, with plentiful stocks again on hand, you can satisfy all your old customers who insist on Williams.

Williams' Shaving Preparations are a line for which there is no substitute, for no man who has enjoyed a "Williams" Shave, voluntarily goes without it.

Display Williams' Shaving Preparations in your window and you will enjoy the custom and prestige of thousands who will use no other. Backed by a vast advertising campaign that creates an ever-increasing demand, they form a line that you cannot afford to be without.

Send your order to-day to

The J. B. Williams Co.,
71, Southampton Row, London, W.C.1



**WE INVITE ENQUIRIES:
FOR THE FOLLOWING:-**

SYNTHETIC OTTOS

On account of the success achieved by our Synthetic Neroli as a basis for Eau de Cologne, we have given much care to the production of a similar Otto to be used in the manufacture of Lavender Water, replacing wholly or in part the Natural Oil. Five drachms are equal to one ounce of the oil. Are any of the "cheap" imitations offered of a concentration of 22) times?

Synthetic Otto Lavender

"ZINYL" BRAND.

5/- oz.

Oriental Synthetic Otto

"ZINYL" BRAND.

This beautiful product is intensely strong, and has a most powerful heavy odour absolutely reminiscent of the Far East. It is a pronounced success, being already supplied to various well-known houses.

17/6 oz.

*Licensed
Compounders of Tinctures, Essences,
Spirits, Perfumes, &c, in Bond.*

AWARDS.

LONDON, 1881; VIENNA, 1883; CALCUTTA, 1884; CHICAGO, 1893

H. E. STEVENSON & Co.,
122, GREAT SUFFOLK STREET, LONDON, S.E.1

TELEPHONE: 1831 HOP.

TELEGRAMS: "EKLIPS, LONDON."

CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Enolin

TOOTH PASTE

"STRONG" OR "MILD"

The Super Paste

If your wholesaler has not sent you sufficient advertising matter for window display, drop us a postcard and we will send you a good assortment, post free.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS & PROPRIETORS:

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Offices : 207 King St., Hammersmith, London, W.6.

Telephone :
HAMMERSMITH 600
Telegrams :
"ESOLINDOL, HAMMER,
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John E. Raworth & Moss, Chartered Patent Agents.

The Old Mansion House, 73 Cheapside, E.C.2. AND Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.1.

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CANNONS,
BRILLS, LIMES,
PERFUMES,
BAY RUMS,
KALIS, CARBOYS

WHOLESALE ONLY—PROMPT DELIVERY.

E. DUNCAN DORING, 7 King St., Cheapside, E.C.2

Telegrams : "Doringlaso, Phone, London."

Telephone : City 4000.

The Evan-Williams

Always in Great Demand.
Price List on Application.

The Evan-Williams Co., Ltd., 18, Ogle Street, W.1.

ORIGINAL HENNA SHAMPOO.

All Chemists and Stores adjacent to Theatres and Music Halls should stock the famous

LEROZA Theatrical Cold Cream and Grease Paint Remover.

Used and recommended by all the leading Artists, including The Two Bohs, Ernie Mayne, Miss Victoria Monks, Shaun Glenville, and scores of others too numerous to mention. Sells at 1/6 per tin box (about 10 oz.) costs 12/3 per dozen carriage paid. Cash with order.

From the Sole Inventor and Manufacturer, ARCHIBALD MOLE-FLOYD
The LEROZA THEATRICAL STORES, 71, 73 & 75 Cambridge St., Glasgow.



Toilet Preparations

GIVE MAXIMUM PROFIT
AND SELL ON SIGHT.

Comprise Dental Cream, Dental Powder, Toilet Powder, Toilet Snow, Toilet Cream, Bath Crystals, Bath Tablets, Nail Polish, Lip Salve, Shampoos, Solid Brillantine, Camphor Ice, Water Softener.

SPECIAL OFFER TO THE PUBLIC.

To assist you in promoting sales, our advertisements carry the following offer: Customers presenting a copy of any of our advertisements within two weeks of the date of publication qualify for a 33 1/3% rebate. *This reduction, however, will not alter your profit on the line.* Send us the cutting, and we will forward either cash, a credit note, or goods to the full value by return. Send for details, or ask our representative to wait upon you with a full range of samples.

The General Chemical & Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.
57-59 CHURCH ROAD, WILMINGTON, LONDON, N.W.10.

STRODONIA Vanishing Cream.

For displaying a small showcard we make the following offer on INITIAL DIRECT ORDERS (one parcel only).

1 doz. 10 1/2 d. selling for 10/6 } 13/-
2 doz. 13 " " 7/6

For 10/- Cash with order. Carriage Paid.
10 1/2 d. and 1/3 ... 7/6 & 10/6 per dozen

FROM LONDON WHOLESALE.

Direct orders value £5, subject to 1 doz. 1/3 size Bonus for window display and 5% discount cash, one month; £2/10/0 subject to 2 doz. 1/3 size Bonus for window display, net. £1/10/0 subject to 3 doz. 1/3 size Bonus for window display, net.

Carriage paid on £1/10/0 upwards.

STRODE COSH & PENFOLD, Broadmead, BRISTOL

DEARBORN

LIMITED

37 Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, W.C.

Toilet Specialities.

	Price per doz. to Retailer.	Selling Price P.A.T.A.
PILENTA SOAP A complexion soap.	10/-	1/-
PROLACTUM For the lips.	10/-	1/-
PARSIDIUM JELLY For wrinkles.	10/-	1/-
ALLACITE of ORANGE BLOSSOM A dressing cream.	22/6	2/6
BORANIUM A hair tonic.	22/6	2/6
CLEMINITE For a face lotion.	22/6	2/6
COLLIANDUM For a face tint.	22/6	2/6
PERGOL A deodorant.	22/6	2/6
STALLAX For a shampoo	22/6	2/6
JETTALINE For clearing the skin.	31/6	3/6
PHEMINOL A depilatory.	36/-	4/-
MENNALINE For the eyelashes.	36/-	4/-
MERCOLIZED WAX A face cream.	31/6	3/6
STYMOL For oily complexions and blackheads.	36/-	4/-
BARSYDE Dandruff eradicant.	22/6	2/6
TAMMALITE For grey or faded hair.	22/6	2/6
LIQUID PERGOL To check excessive perspiration locally.	31/6	3/6
BICROLIUM For whitening the hands.	22/6	2/6
HARAPOSA Nut oil shampoo.	22/6	2/6

STOCKED BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES

COLONIAL DEPOTS AND AGENCIES.

- AUSTRALIA:**
ALL WHOLESALE and
DEARBORN, Ltd., Grace House, Clarence Street, Sydney.
- SOUTH AFRICA:**
LENNON & CO., Ltd. (Cape Town).
SIEVE BROS., & KARNOVSKY (Johannesburg).
- INDIA:**
KEMP & CO., Ltd. (Bombay).
R. MACLURE (Madras).
SRI H. TANISTREET & CO. (Calcutta).
MEHTA BROS. (Calcutta).
JAMNADAS BROS. (Bombay).
- NEW ZEALAND:**
SHARLAND & CO., Ltd. (Auckland & Wellington).
- SOUTH AMERICA:**
DEARBORN, Ltd., Calla Salta 264, Buenos Aires.

SMOKERS' TOOTH POWDER TOOTH PASTE

"T.M." THE ONLY REAL
AND GENUINE "T.M."



IF YOU ORDER

just 6 doz. "T.M."
Paste (half doz.
Bonus) & 6 doz.
"T.M." Powder
you can have
same at once,
ALONG WITH
the best busi-
ness-pulling
window idea out,
i.e. the

**PEAK
SHOW**

CARRIAGE PAID.

"T.M."
POWDER
3/9 PER
DOZ.
P.A.T.A.
7 1/2 PER
TIN

"T.M."
PASTE
9/9 PER
DOZ.
P.A.T.A.
1/3 PER
TUBE

"T.M." preparations are genuine. They are made from formulae that do what our Press "ads." claim, and are not ordinary de-tifrices dressed up to appeal to smokers. Kindly note this—IT IS IMPORTANT.

THOS. CHRISTY & CO. 4-12 OLD SWAN LANE, E.C.4.

Raymet's Representative.

SUGGESTIONS FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS WINDOW.

CONCENTRATED PERFUMES.

Red-stoppered bottles, finished blue silk cord, bronze name labels, assorted odours, true to name and highly concentrated. 1 doz. on attractive card, 12/- per dozen.

These perfumes are well worth your attention. They sell quicker from cards than in boxes, and being exceptional good value repeat orders are certain.

SAFETY RAZORS.

Our stocks are rapidly disappearing. Order now to avoid disappointment.

Curved-top razors, heavily silver plated on solid brass. To take Gillette pattern blades.

No. 156. Suitable for week-end or travelling. Leather case. Size closed, $2\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$. Stud fastener. 1 blade. Price 3/- each.

No. 157. Soft brown leather, purse shape; stud fastener, leather band to hold top of razor in position, 4 flaps. Size closed, $3\frac{1}{4}'' \times 2'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$; 3 blades in pocket at back. Price 5/- each.

No. 158. Black grained leather, wallet shape; stud fastener, 4 flaps. Size closed, $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$. Razor handle and 3 blades in leather loops. Price 6/- each.

No. 159. As above, but in brown pigskin. Price 6/- each.

No. 160.—Soft grey or brown leather, wallet shape; 4 flaps, stud fastener. Size closed, $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{4}'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$; 6 blades; razor top and handle in leather loops. Price 7/- each.

No. 161. Solid brown leather case, box shape; velvet padded. Size, $3\frac{3}{4}'' \times 2'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$. 4-piece razor, two leatherette blade holders; 6 blades. Price 7/6 each.

Large buyers should write for special quotations stating quantities required.

Terms:—Monthly account net. Carriage paid £2 orders. (Scotland and Ireland £3 orders).

TOILET PREPARATIONS

Distinctive brown engraved labels, name and address free on 1 dozen of a preparation. All bottles white skin capped. Sprinkler corks (where not included), 1/- per doz. extra.

BRILLIANTINE

Round bottles, green or yellow, assorted perfumes.

1½-oz. 5/-, 2½-oz. 7/6, 4-oz. 10/- per dozen.

TOILET PARAFFIN

Prepared from the best odourless oil, well perfumed, green or yellow.

2½-oz. bottles 7/-, 4-oz. 9/6 per dozen.

BAY RUM

A brilliantly clear preparation containing the full amount of spirit.

2½-oz. bottles 7/-, 4-oz. 9/6 per dozen.

LIQUID DRY SHAMPOO

No water or rinsing required; sells well.

2½-oz. bottles 7/-, 4-oz. 9/6 per dozen.

BAY RUM & CANTHARIDES

A popular and reliable article.

2½-oz. 6/6, 4-oz. 9/- per dozen.

HAIR CREAM

Greaseless, does not mat the hair, nicely perfumed.

2½-oz. 6/6, 4-oz. 9/- per dozen.

VIOLET OIL

Sells well in good-class districts.

2-oz. fluted bottles, sprinkler corks, 8/-;
4-oz. 14/- per dozen.

LIME CREAM

White and inseparable.

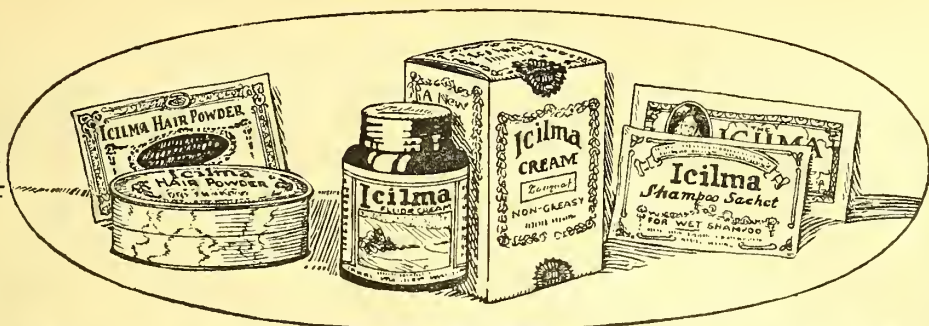
4-oz. bottles 7/- per dozen.

COLD CREAM

A seasonable line; does not go rancid; nicely perfumed.

2-oz. pots, 7/6 per dozen.

RAYMET & CO., LTD., 507-509 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10



For Services Rendered we offer good profits

For the service you render us by displaying our goods in your window we give generous profits—profits that are truly unusual on nationally advertised goods. See specimen parcels below.

It pays—and pays well—to buy and show Icilma Toilet Preparations, not only because of the profit, but because our heavy advertising, which creates the interest in Icilma Toilet Preparations, makes the sale an easy one (especially if you are showing Icilma Toilet Preparations in your window). And as you know

Quick sales mean large profits.

Price Lists and details of display terms post free on request.

Icilma

Toilet Preparations

30/- order.

	Outlay		Income	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
1 doz. 1/- Cream @ 10/-	10	0	12	0
1/2 " 1/6 F.T. " @ 15/-	7	6	9	0
6 " Shampoo Sachets	10	6	18	0
2 " Hair Powder	3	9	6	0
	31	9	45	0
Less 10%	3	2		
	28	7		
2 1/2% for cash with order	0	8		
	27	11	45	0

Profit on outlay 17/1=61%

£3 order.

	Outlay		Income	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
3 doz. 1/- Cream @ 10/-	30	0	36	0
12 " Shampoo Sachets	21	0	36	0
6 " Hair Powder	10	6	18	0
	61	6	90	0
Less 10%	6	1		
	55	5		
Display Allowance	4	0		
	51	5		
2 1/2% for cash with order	1	4		
	50	1	90	0

Profit on outlay 39/11=79%

£6 order.

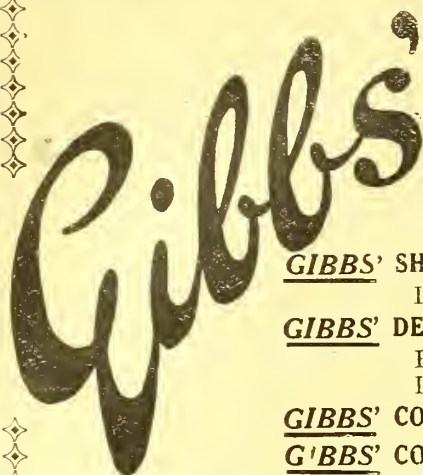
	Outlay		Income	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
5 doz. 1/- Cream @ 10/-	50	0	60	0
1/2 " 1/6 F.T. " @ 15/-	7	6	9	0
2 gr. Shampoo Sachets	42	0	72	0
1 gr. Hair Powder	21	0	36	0
	120	6	177	0
Less 10%	12	0		
	108	6		
Display Allowance	10	0		
	98	6		
2 1/2% for cash with order	2	5		
	96	1	177	0

Profit on outlay 89/11=84%

**Supplies are now Normal
Pre-War Quality Guaranteed**

Manufacturers—Icilma Company, Limited,
Sole Distributors—International Icilma Trading Co., Ltd.,

37, 39, 41, 43, King's Road,
ST. PANCRAS, London, N.W.1



Series of Toilet Preparations now consists of:

GIBBS' SHAVING SOAP —Cold Cream, in enamel sticks	Retail Price 7d. & 1/-
In nickel sticks... ..	1/3
GIBBS' DENTIFRICE , in aluminium cases	6d. & 1/3
Refills for 1/3 case	10d.
In tubes for those who prefer a paste	1/3 per tube
GIBBS' COLD CREAM FOAM (a Vanishing Cream)	1/- per jar
GIBBS' COMPLEXION CREAM , in tubes	1/- per tube
GIBBS' TALCUM POWDER , in flasks	1/- per flask
GIBBS' SHAMPOO POWDERS —In boxes of five 3d. pkts.	1/-
Each 3d. packet contains three shampoos.	
GIBBS' CRYSTALLISED BRILLIANTINE	
In enamelled metal boxes	1/-

The whole of
this Series
is eligible for the
"John Bull"
National Win-
dow-Dressing
Competition.

All the above are well advertised and show you splendid profits.
Write for our Price List if you have not received one already.

D. & W. GIBBS, LTD., London & Paris.

"Newbery's"

FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS LTD.

"A1" SHAVING CREAM

UNDER ROYAL, NAVAL &
MILITARY PATRONAGE.

**This High-Class Shaving
Cream will appeal to the
elite of your Customers.**

Add to your Stock a few A1
Shaving Cream and be wise.

18/- per dozen.

CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE,
LONDON, E.C. 1.

DISCERNING CHEMISTS Should Stock

LACOSTE ET CIE,
the well-known Liquid Dentifrice for
checking Pyorrhœa, also the unrivalled
SAVON DENTAIRE LACOSTE
for cleaning artificial teeth and plates.

SELLS WELL AT HOME & ABROAD.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Send SAMPLE ORDER and
we will send you
CUSTOMERS.

Proprietors:

LACOSTE ET CIE,
123a BOROUGH HIGH ST., LONDON, S.E.1.
Telephone: Hop 1789.

Flexible Nail Files.

MANUFACTURED BY

C. H. BATES & CO., Chester, Conn., U.S.A.

FIRST
QUALITY.

PLAIN STEEL.

No. 3707.	
3 in.,	5/6 doz.
3½,,	5/6,,
4,,	5/6,,
4½,,	6/3,,
5,,	6/9,,
5½,,	7/6,,
6,,	8/-,,
7,,	9/-,,
8,,	10/-,,

Carded.

Assorted, on cards, 3 in. to 6 in., 7/6 doz.

SUPER
QUALITY.PLATINUM
FINISH.

3 in.,	11/6 doz.
3½,,	11/6,,
4,,	11/6,,
4½,,	12/-,,
5,,	14/-,,
5½,,	15/3,,
6,,	17/3,,

Carded.

All the above are IN STOCK in LONDON.

Owing to continued advance in Raw Material, Wages, &c., both in the United States and Great Britain, and also to the further depreciation of sterling in America, all above prices are advanced 20 per cent.

Special Quotations to Exporters and Wholesalers.

Supplies can be obtained from all London & Provincial Wholesale Houses. Be sure that every card is stamped

"BATES" Flexible Files.

SOLE AGENTS:

HENRY C. QUELCH & CO., 4 & 5 Ludgate Sq., London, E.C.4.

MOUSLEY'S 'BEAVERPUFF'

Patent Nos. 4931 and 4932.

The Ladies' Natty Friend.



Just out. Demand great.
Delightfully soft in use.
Superior to artificial Puffs.
Write for Prices and Terms

F. A. MOUSLEY
(MAKER)

Priest Bridge, Mortlake,
London, S.W. 14.

SALES
BEAT ALL RECORDS.

INDIAN PERFUME BRICK

KEEPS AWAY MOTH.
LASTING & FRAGRANT.

**PERFUME
BRICK**

FOR LINEN CUPBOARD AND WARDROBE.

Retail Price, **6d.**

Of the Makers :

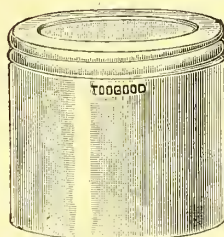
ALBERT WILLIS & ARTHUR, Ltd.

6 Mortimer St., London, W.

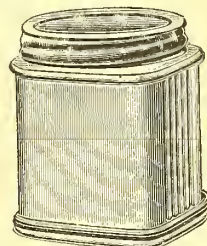
AND ALL WHOLESALEERS.

Delivery from London Stock.

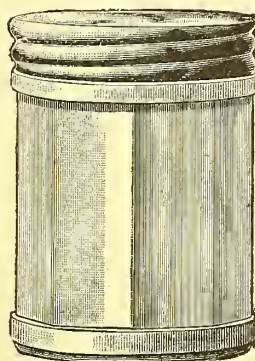
Opal Glass Toilet Cream JARS



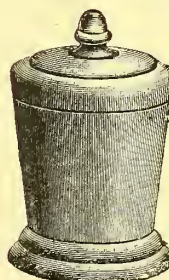
1384—1, 2, 4, 8 oz.



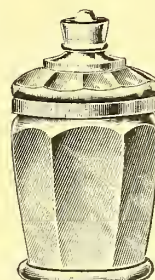
2479—2 oz.



2486—1, 2 oz.



1689—1, 2 oz.



3433—2 oz.

Apply for Price List and Special Terms
from

WILLIAM TOOGOOD, LTD.

77 Southwark St., London, S.E. 1.

For LARGE BUYERS

For SHIPPERS

Good Toilet Goods

SHAVING STICKS,
BRILLIANTINES,
DRY SHAMPOO (Liquid and Powder), BAY RUMS, TOILET
PARAFFINS, LIME CREAMS, POMADE HONGROISE,
TOOTH POWDERS, DENTAL CREAMS, VANISHING
CREAMS, SHAMPOO POWDERS, and all TOILET GOODS.

SAMPLES AVAILABLE.

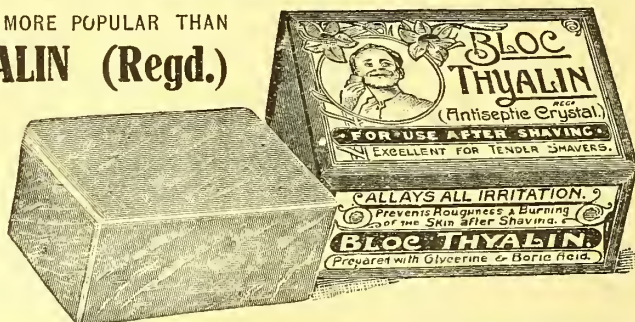
C. A. STOKES & CO., Ltd., 11 Eclipsol Works, BRISTOL.

ANTISEPTIC CRYSTAL TABLETS.

FOR USE AFTER
SHAVING.

THERE ARE NONE MORE POPULAR THAN
BLOC THYALIN (Regd.)

SUPPLIED. BOXED
in dozens in hinged
lid boxes, displaying
handsomely coloured
litho. showcard when
open. AN ATTRAC-
TIVE, rapid selling
Counter Adjunct.

WHOLESALE AND
SHIPPING ONLY.

Your Drug or Sundry
House will supply on
demand.

The FRAM MFG. CO.
LTD.,
Manufacturers of all Toilet
Articles for Shavers,
Excelsior Works,
Ellis St., BIRMINGHAM.
ENG.

KOPATINE FOR THE HAIR

For the Chemist Kopatine is a profitable line. The packings are exceedingly attractive—the best in the trade. Because of this alone, Kopatine sells at sight.

Kopatine is advertised regularly in the leading publications your customers read, including the Lady, Queen, Ladies Field, Lady's Pictorial, Vogue, Gentlewoman, Weldon's, Nash's Magazine, Strand Magazine, Coming Fashions, Daily Mirror, London Mail, Leach's, Sketch, Tatler, &c.

Kopatine No. 1.—A high-class plain shampoo. Retails at 3d. per packet.

Kopatine No. 2.—A splendid Henna shampoo. Retails at 1/- per packet.

Kopatine Al-Khanna.—A permanent hair-colouring shampoo. Retails at 6/6 per case.

Kopatine Instantaneous.—A liquid hair colouring (6 primary shades from blonde to black). Retails at 6/6 per case.

Link your Shop with our advertising by making a Kopatine display.

Write for wholesale list.

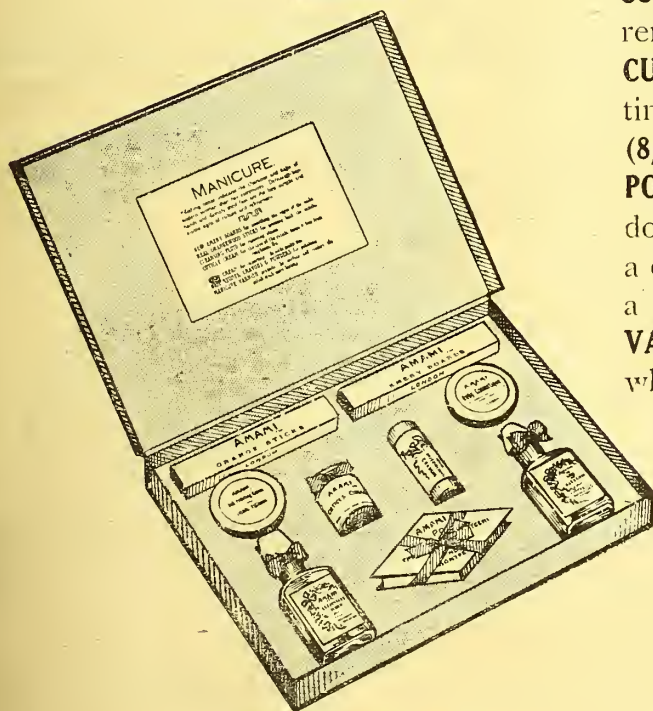
Of Osborn, Garrett & Co., Ltd., and usual Wholesalers, or direct from—

Kopatine Cie (Dept. 22), 34 Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S.W. 1. Telephone: Victoria 2648.



The AMAMI Way to MANICURE

*Ask your Wholesaler
for Showcards.*



COUNTER DISPLAY BOX

FIRST file with long **FEM-RY BOARD** (12/- a doz.), then soak in **AMAMI LIQUID SOAP** (12/- a doz.), clean under the nail with an **ORANGE STICK** (12/- a doz.), dipped in **CLEANSING FLUID** (8/- a doz.), push back cuticle with an orange stick dipped in **CUTICLE CREAM** (8/- a doz.), remove loose cuticle with **CUTICLE FLUID** (8/- a doz.), tint with **RUBY COSMETIQUE** (8/- a doz.), polish with **POLISHING CREAM** (8/- a doz.), or **NAIL CRAYON** (6/- a doz.), or **NAIL POWDER** (8/- a doz.), and cover with **VARNISH** (12/- a dozen); whiten hands with **SUC DE GARDENIA** (20/- a doz.).

10/- CASH BONUS for a
£5 WINDOW DISPLAY.

**COUNTER DISPLAY
BOX FREE.**

PRICHARD & CONSTANCE

(WHOLESALE) LIMITED
COURT PERFUMERS.

469 HOLLOWAY ROAD, LONDON, N.

Cables—"Amamireg, Holway, London."

Phone—3170 North.



WAVCURL

THIS article has now been sufficiently long before the public to enable them to sample its merits. This the public have done on a large scale, and many delighted users have come again and again to the retailers they buy from for further supplies. The demand has been extraordinary. At first the proprietors tried to cope with it per post, but they soon saw that this was too cumbersome and tedious a method, and they are now gladly availing themselves of the services of the trade. Wavcurl is a first-class seller and a first-class payer, too. The profits are all they should be on a toilet line, as any reader can see for himself in the P.A.T.A. Protected List. Forty per cent (40%) should surely awaken your interest, especially in a line that sells at sight. All classes of ladies, from the titled dame to the busy factory worker, are using it as their readiest means of keeping themselves attractive, notwithstanding the great demand there is just now upon their time. To the user it is a great time-saver; to the seller, a great money-maker. We invite your application for Showcards and Dummies for window-dressing. A Wavcurl window-show in an industrial or factory area will simply make the shillings shower into your till. Address post card to

THE WAVCURL CO.,
FULWOOD HOUSE, HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1

	Per doz.		Per doz.
1/6 Wavcurl (in packets) ...	9/-	1/6 Duvetine (Superfluous Hair Remover) ...	9/-
2/9 Wavcurl (in bottles) ...	21/-	1/6 Wavcurl Hair Tonic (9 in Powdered Form) ...	9/-
1/6 Complexion Cream ...	10/-	1/6 Eyelashine ...	9/-
2d. Shampoo Powder ...	15/- gross.	Showcards for Window Dummies for Show	no charge

Agents: PARIS.—A. W. Scott, 38 Rue du Mont Thabor. CANADA.—W. W. Barry, 1 Port Street, Montreal.

**OVER 100% PROFIT
ENSURED & PROTECTED (P.A.T.A.)
for sellers of**

Laurence's Hair Dyes

One solution, nine shades.

A first-class article with an excellent demand, created entirely on its own merits, and carrying a first-class profit.

Size.	Minimum retail.	Minimum wholesale.	
1/-	1/-	7/6	
1/6	1/6	9/-	per doz.
2/6	2/6	15/-	less 5%
3/6	3/6	21/-	discount.

SPECIAL BONUS

Buyers of 3 doz. bottles receive 3 bottles gratis (may be assorted and any size).

Do. 6 doz. do. 8 bottles gratis.

Do. 12 doz. do. 18 bottles gratis.

Equivalent in the case of the size in most general demand, viz. 1/6 size, to 4/6, 12/- and 27/- respectively.

SOLE PROPRIETORS—

C. R. HARKER, STAGG & MORGAN,
DEVON WHARF, LTD.
Emmott Street, Mile End, London, E.1.

If you had

one of these 6-doz. and 1½-doz. Bonus cartons now on view, you would be doing the best business you ever did in handsomely packed

Anthony Leighton

the Childrer's Shampoo and Protector against nits and other hair parasites. It's always advertised, and those who show the carton and *Play-time Kiddies Showcard*, naturally get the cream of the business.

3/9	NOTE	6d.
Per doz.	YOUR PROFIT	
	WITH P.A.T.A. each	
	BONUS	

To make ordering a carton the simplest of time-saving habits, drop *Leighton's*, 35 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, a postcard with this on—we'll understand.

A.L.6 X 1½ & P.K.S.C.P.

The Popularity of "Harlene Hair Drill."

EVERY DAY EMPHASISES THE NECESSITY
FOR MEETING THE PUBLIC DEMAND.

The widespread publicity initiated by the Proprietors of "Harlene" over a number of years and vigorously maintained right up to the present time, in spite of many difficulties and increasing expense, continues to draw an immense response from all parts of the country. Thousands of sample parcels are dispatched daily, thus increasing the number of possible customers to retail stores everywhere.



NOTE—The Contents of the Free HARLENE OUTFITS comprise :

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. A Trial Bottle of Harlene. | 3. A Trial Bottle of "Uzon" Brilliantine. |
| 2. A "Cremex" Shampoo Powder. | 4. Book of Instructions. |

FOLLOW THE TIDE OF SUCCESS.

Watch the great Free Gift Advertising Campaign that brings the Customers to your Shop.

HAVE YOU A GOOD STOCK OF "HARLENE HAIR DRILL" PREPARATIONS ?

*No Chemist or Store can afford to be without
: this unique line of Toilet Preparations :*

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR	"ASTOL" FOR GREY HAIR
"UZON" BRILLIANTINE	"CREMEX" SHAMPOO POWDERS
"ASTINE" VANISHING CREAM	"ASTINE" SHAVING STICK
"ASTINOL" AROMATIC FLUID.	

For Particulars, Terms, &c., write to

EDWARDS' HARLENE, Ltd., 20, 22, 24 and 26 LAMB'S CONDUIT STREET : : LONDON, W.C. 1.

THREE GOOD SELLERS THAT PAY WELL

FROZOCLONE

(The original solid Eau de Cologne).

(Regd.)



THE WORLD'S GREAT
PERFUME AND
REFRESHER IN
SOLID FORM

Retails (P.A.T.A.)
Minimum - 3/-
giving at least 10d. Profit
on each sale.
26/- per doz.

FROZOCLONE is a convenient form of the finest Eau de Cologne, refreshing when rubbed on the forehead, equally pleasant as a smelling bottle, invaluable in a heated atmosphere and when motoring.

CARNATE (Regd.)

A NAIL POLISH PASTE with new and distinctive features. Antiseptic—Softens the cuticle—Brilliant and lasting polish.

Retails (P.A.T.A.) minimum 1/6; 12/- per doz.

ANALAX

(Reg. Pat. No. 310716)



The Ideal Fruity Laxative in Pastille Form.
DELICIOUS. RELIABLE. EFFECTIVE.

Retail (P.A.T.A.) Minimum 2/3
21/- per doz., stamped.

R. DEMUTH'S LABORATORIES, 68 Salusbury Road and
Montrose Avenue, LONDON, N.W. 6

Telegraphic Address: "Boulbene London."

Telephone: 525 Willeaden.

Please Note Alteration in ADDRESS.

Cold Cream

IN POTS, TINS, OR BULK.

ABSOLUTELY DEPENDABLE.
BRINGS REPEATS EVERY DAY.

Lavender Ice

FOR CHAPPED HANDS

A QUICK WINTER SELLER.

ALSO

Lanoline Cream, Lip Salve,
Camphor Ice, Tooth Powders,
Brilliantines, &c.

Samples free on application to

The Casson Chemical Co., Ltd.,
NEWTON RD., WESTBOURNE GROVE, W.2

Phone: Park 2884.

Profit by the Growing Demand for Snowfire.

Large numbers of women doing outdoor or indoor work are buying Snowfire regularly. They have discovered its cleansing, softening and beautifying influence upon the skin—how it keeps the hands white and dainty.

Snowfire

Sells freely all the year round. Specially valuable in Winter for Chapped Hands, Cracked Lips, or Roughened and Irritated Skin.



Well advertised. Shows good profits. Attractive publicity matter free. Goods carriage paid to your door. For Price List write

F. W. Hampshire & Co.
Ltd.
RIVERSIDE WORKS, DERBY



VIOLIV Policy

We realise that goods which are appreciated by the public and which bring repeat orders from such a satisfied clientele are what retailers take pleasure in handling. Therefore all Violiv preparations have been carefully prepared from special formulæ, which have been tested and re-tested in order to have the highest possible standard of quality under our Trade Mark.

VIOLIV ICE counters high working costs.

This very active winter line provides you with the essential counter to high working costs. It is a ready seller—brings quick repeats—and yields a high and constant profit.

Begin *NOW* to push VIOLIV ICE—show it in your windows and on the counters. Instruct your staff to push and recommend it—the results will delightfully surprise you.

Read the table below, it shows the generous profit VIOLIV ICE yields.

1 Gross @ 3/- per dozen costs	...	...	£1 16 0
REALISES			
12 dozen, plus bonus 3 dozen, gives 15 dozen	...	...	...
@ 4½d. (retail price)	...	...	3 7 6
			1 11 6
Add 2½ % for cash...	..	...	10
Profit, 88 % on outlay	...	...	£1 12 4

All Orders Carriage Paid.

VIOLIV MANUFG. Co., 26 Haymarket Terrace, EDINBURGH



Selling Agents for England and Ireland:—

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Ltd., Aibion House, 59 New
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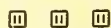
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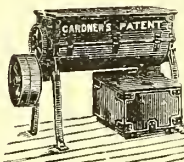
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IT PAYS YOU

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Order now and avoid sending customers elsewhere for supplies.

Price 33/- and 60/- per dozen (subject)



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Coming Events.

Tuesday, November 25.

Amalgamated Society of Pharmacists, Drug and Chemical Workers, Progressive Pharmacy Club, Arundel Hotel, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C., at 6.45 P.M. Meeting of the London Stores branch.

Wednesday, November 26.

South-West London Chemists' Association, Clapham Public Hall, Clapham Road, London, S.W., at 7 P.M. Whist-drive and dance. Tickets (6s. 6d. each) from Mr. E. Skues, 221 Upper Tooting Road, London, S.W. 17. Evening dress optional.

Public Pharmacists' Association, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., at 8 P.M. Inaugural address by Sir William Glyn-Jones.

Chemists' Defence Association, St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., at 2.30 P.M. Special meeting to consider new rule re Profiteering Act.

Thursday, November 27.

Cocventry Association of Pharmacists, at 3.30 p.m. Mr. Hugo Wolff on "P.A.T.A. Aims and Objects."

East Anglia Federation of Pharmaceutical Associations, Crown and Anchor Hotel, Westgate Street, Ipswich, at 6 P.M. Meeting. Tea will be served at 5 P.M.; application for tickets (5s. each) should be made before November 24.

Amalgamated Society of Pharmacists, Drug and Chemical Workers, Queen's Hall, People's Palace, Mile End Road, London, E., at 7.30 P.M. Social evening.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. 1, at 8 P.M. General meeting to consider the future of the Association.

Friday, November 29.

Incorporated Association of Hospital Officers, Pharmacy Unit, 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C., at 7.30 P.M. Mr. T. Whitmore Peck will open a discussion on "Salaries of Hospital Dispensers."

THE PHARMACY UNIT OF THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF HOSPITAL OFFICERS will hold a meeting at 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C., on November 28, at 7.30 P.M., when Mr. T. Whitmore Peck will initiate a discussion on "Salaries of Hospital Dispensers."

English and Welsh News.

The Editor would be obliged if subscribers would send him marked copies of newspapers containing items of interest for insertion in this or other news sections of the "C. & D."

Poisonings.

The following cases of fatal poisoning have been recorded since our last report:

At Failsforth, Florence E. Gordon committed suicide with salt of lemon. A verdict of "Felo de se" was returned at the inquest.

At Halifax, on November 14, an inquest was held on the body of Michael Gerahty, labourer, who while suffering from pain in his back took a "noggin" of rum and some oil of wintergreen, from the effects of which he died. A doctor certified death as being due to an over dose of the oil, and a verdict in accordance was returned.

An inquest was held in Westminster, on November 14, on the body of the wife of Captain C. S. Steane, Carlisle Place, S.W. Evidence given by Captain Steane showed that in the early morning of November 12 Mrs. Steane committed suicide by taking poison. Dr. Macdonald Brown, 64 Upper Berkeley Street, W., stated that eighteen months ago Mrs. Steane attempted to poison herself by taking corrosive sublimate. Further evidence was given to the effect that death was due to potassium cyanide, which, the Coroner suggested in summing up, she had possibly obtained on the pretext of photographic use. He recorded an "Unsound mind" verdict.

Aluminium Flares.

Before the Royal Commission on Inventions, on November 17, Mr. E. H. Brittain, a chemist engaged at the Government experimental station at Claremont Park, claimed compensation in connection with message-carrying rockets. He said he made no claim in respect of the mechanical propulsion of the rocket, but owing to its velocity inventors had been unable to discover a flare which would remain unextinguished during flight. Without such a flare such as Mr. Brittain devised the rocket, which travelled to the height of about 4,000 feet, would have been useless in the field. Very soon after he went to Claremont Park he discovered the particular chemical proportion that produced a flare which burst regularly and with satisfaction. Mr. Brittain also claimed the invention of a particular method of packing, which prolonged the emission of smoke after extinction by 100 per cent., and so facilitated the recovery of the rocket. The rocket travelled a distance of three-quarters of a mile to one mile and a-quarter, and without the flare and the smoke-cloud the chances of recovery of it would have been remote. Mr. Brittain said that he worked at a salary which was considerably less than he could have claimed in the open market. Counsel for the Crown stated that the claimant dealt with an old smoke composition, but in order to make it burn longer he took the risk of melting it into a stick. With regard to the flare, it was admitted that the claimant worked on the analysis of a known powder, and he did nothing which did not come within the ordinary work of a chemist. Mr. Justice Sargant, who presided, said the claim would be considered.

Philip's Standard Retail Price List.

The following are among the alterations in the current issue of Philip's Standard Retail Price List: *Drugs*.—Acid. tannic, 3d. dr.; camph. flor., 1s. 10d. oz.; chloroform, 4d. dr.; couf. sulph., 5d. oz.; ext. casc. sag. liq., 6d. oz.; ferri et quin. cit., 7d. dr.; hyd. ammon., 3½d. dr.; hydroquinone, 1s. 9½d. oz.; ichthyoc. Braz., 1s. 2½d. oz.; inf. buchu conc., 1s. 1d. oz.; lin. camph. amm. meth., 9d. oz.; lin. saponis meth., 4d. oz.; liq. ferri dialyat., 4½d. oz.; liq. plumbi subac. fort., 2½d. oz.; menthol, 1s. 2d. dr.; ol. bergam., 5½d. dr.; ol. caryoph., 5d. dr.; ol. ricini opt., 3½d. oz.; piper nig. pulv., 4d. oz.; potas. permang., 7d. oz.; pulv. rhei co., 10d. oz.; safrol, 1s. 2½d. oz.; sapo moll., B.P., 4½d. oz.; sennæ fol. Tin., 3½d. oz.; tinct. benzoin. co., 8½d. oz.; tinct. camph. co., 6d. oz.; tinct. ferri perchlor., 4d. oz.; tinct.

iodi. mit., 9d. oz.; tragac. pulv., 2s. oz.; ung. gallæ c. opio, 9½d. oz. Dressings.—Lint, 6½d. oz., 6s. 6d. lb.; boric lint, 4½d. oz., 4s. 1½d. lb.; bandages, water-dressing, open wove, 2-in. 5½d. 3-in. 8½d.

Bristol Doctor's Complaint.

At a Bristol inquest held on November 17, Dr. C. Bernard strongly complained that it was impossible for a person in an emergency to get a prescription made up which was given at seven o'clock at night. "It does seem iniquitous," said Dr. Bernard. The Coroner: I can give you a similar case to your own, of a doctor whose wife was in a critical condition, and he went to a very large firm of chemists to get a drug for alleviation. It happened to be after time, and he was told they dared not supply him; and they did not. . . . Of course there are many cases requiring an immediate palliative. Dr. Bernard: In that case a doctor would give it. He added that this was a case of a prescription at seven o'clock at night, which was not an unreasonable time. It was surely never intended that people could not get medicine after seven o'clock at night until next morning.

Writing to the Bristol "Evening Times and Echo" of November 18, Mr. J. S. Guthrie, chemist and druggist, secretary to the Bristol Pharmaceutical Committee, states: "I have reports of the numbers of prescriptions dispensed after 7 p.m., and some shops are open night after night without a single call. If Dr. Bernard will supply me with the time the patient sent for him, the time of actually seeing the patient, and the name of the chemist refusing to dispense, this will be gone into by my committee. . . . The doctor is paid under the Insurance Act whether his services are called upon or not; the pharmacist is only paid for what he actually does, and it is unreasonable to expect every proprietor to pay for labour, light, etc., in the hope of picking up the dispensing-fee of a few coppers, when the interests of the public after 7 p.m. can be safeguarded by the working of one-fourth their number."

Birmingham.

Among the chemicals to be offered at a forthcoming sale at Oldbury are 100 oz. of platinum and a similar quantity of pure silver.

Many pharmacists will miss "Evans" from the little box at the Edmund Street entrance to the University. He has retired on a pension.

A word of warning is desirable concerning the local activity of sharpers who enter a shop, ask for change, and pocket easily reached goods while it is being got for them.

Two German commercial travellers who lately arrived in this city from Cologne departed ignominiously after one night's stay at the home of their business principal. No hotel would have them.

The newly formed local section of the Institute of Chemistry circularised its members, with reference to a meeting lately announced, that as there was no business to transact no meeting would be held.

The restriction of the city's electrical supply between 3.30 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. has created much discontent and inconvenience to traders and manufacturers: strong protests have been made in the local Press.

Liverpool.

The letter of Mr. J. W. Deakin in last week's *C. & D.* (p. 74) has aroused local interest in the policy of the Local Associations Executive.

Profiteering Committees have not yet spread to the outer districts. The Manchester case of a return of 3d. on cinnamon tablets (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 49) has evoked considerable interest locally.

The enthusiasm with which the introduction of four short papers by members of the Liverpool Chemists' Association was received a year ago led to a repetition of this kind of evening on November 19.

Among new window-bills displayed here are: "Don't worry about the coal shortage; one of these hot-water bottles will keep you warm," and "It is not what you pay, but what you get for the money that matters."

Intervisiting by members of district associations finds

a growing measure of support. The Southport Pharmacists' Association, last week, invited a Liverpool speaker, who responded (at short notice) and met with an appreciative reception.

Eye-cases frequently have to be refused at pharmacists' counters and directed to a hospital or to a private specialist. The sufferer usually insists that there is "nothing in the eye"; yet a look through a lens almost always reveals a fragment of metal or of coke.

Sheffield.

Mr. G. Squire, Ph.C., Haymarket, has a fine display, in cut-glass jars, of Mola cream and allied preparations.

Mr. Davy, chemist and druggist, has been appointed manager of the Langsett Road branch of Mr. C. H. Hallatt.

The Pharmaceutical Committee has lodged a protest with the Insurance Committee against the ordering of aqueous tinctures.

Insurance dispensing-hours are causing some trouble. Special conferences have been held, and it is hoped some agreement may be arrived at.

It is stated at the local appointments department of the Ministry of Labour that applications are being received from unqualified ex-soldiers for positions as assistants. At present there is no more room in the schools of pharmacy.

In boring for oil, a hot mineral spring has been discovered at Ridgeway. Some sixty years ago Birley Spa, which is close to the present spring, was patronised as a health resort. The waters of Buxton have a temperature of 80° Fahrenheit, but those which have made their appearance at Ridgeway are 40° or 50° warmer. And while the waters for which Harrogate are famed are not (some of them at any rate) clear, the Ridgeway waters are like crystal. A rough analysis has shown a high proportion of total solids.

Miscellaneous.

THE FOOD CONTROLLER has revoked, from November 2, 1919, the Syrup, Liquid Glucose, and Molasses Order, 1919.

COCAINE CASE.—At the Mansion House Police Court, London, on November 13, Sidney Deitch (18), electrician's mate, late in the employ of C. Zimmermann & Co. (Chemicals), Ltd., St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C., was fined 2l. for having in his possession, contrary to Regulation 40b of the Defence of the Realm Act, two ½-oz. bottles of cocaine, valued at 35s. In the course of a voluntary statement, the accused said that while suffering from toothache and neuralgia he took a bottle from a parcel, and when in the street removed the cork and sniffed some of the contents, which numbed him. He threw the bottle away.

IN THE COURTS.—At Doncaster, on November 10, a youth named Clarke was fined 2l. for being on premises for an unlawful purpose. Mr. T. J. Hasselby, Ph.C., Carr House Road, said he found accused behind his counter with the till open, but did not know how much money had been taken, if any.—At Bromley (Kent), recently, Mr. Wallace Pring, chemist and druggist, was fined 10s. for employing a boy aged eleven between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.—At Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on November 14, Dora Lee (20), described as a dancer, was charged with embezzling sums of money amounting to 4l. 4s., belonging to The Chemists' Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Rockingham Street, S.E. It was stated by the prosecuting solicitor that the accused had been in the company's employ as clerk up to last October at 2l. a week. Her duties were to check carriers' invoices, draw money from the cashier, and take it to the postal clerk for remittance to the respective firms. Attention was called to the deficiency by various railway companies sending in claims for small accounts which were overdue. The prisoner said she was sorry, and had no idea what made her do it. She had spent all the money. She was bound over and placed on probation.—In the King's Bench Division, on November 14, the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury continued the investigation of an action brought by Harry Gordon Everett against the chairman

of the Islington Board of Guardians and the Board's medical officer claiming damages in respect of his detention in an asylum. The plaintiff, who conducted his own case, said that on one occasion his father struck him in the mouth, and his father's hand went into his mouth, and his mouth closed on his father's hand. (Laughter.) The Lord Chief Justice: What was your father?—A chemist in Southgate Road, Islington. The plaintiff admitted that his mother said he refused food, broke windows without provocation, would not have his hair cut, and earned no money. His hair was not really long, but he liked it that way. (Laughter.) He would not eat white bread at the time because there might be bone dust in it. The hearing was continued on November 19.—At Nottingham Summons Court, on November 18, Mr. James Lord, chemist and druggist, trading as Hulme & Co., Upper Parliament Street, was summoned for not displaying at his branch shops in Arkwright Street, Gedling Street, and Radford Road, notices stating on what day the half-holiday is observed, and also for employing persons in his shops on October 16, which should have been a half-holiday. Mr. H. W. Day, who prosecuted for the Corporation, stated that an inspector found employes at work between six and eight o'clock on the day in question. The defendant told him that he did not intend to obey the Act, as it was a fool's Act. Mr. Beck, solicitor, who defended, urged that a notice was displayed in the Parliament Street shop stating the day on which the holiday was observed in the branch shops. This was a chemist's business, and Mr. Lord thought he was entitled to open his shop for the sale of medicines between six and eight o'clock. But for these two hours there would have been a complete half-holiday. A relief man was employed. The Bench imposed a fine of 1*l.* in each case.

Irish News.

Brevities

Mr. J. F. W. Hodges has resigned his position as public analyst for Carrickfergus, which he has held for fifty years.

Mr. F. T. Smith, J.P., R.D., presided at an entertainment to the returned soldiers of Antrim and district on Armistice day.

Mr. John Conway, dispenser to the Naas Board of Guardians during the past ten years, has had his salary increased from 30*l.* to 60*l.*

T. J. May & Co., wholesale druggists, 68 Victoria Street, Belfast, have acquired more commodious premises for offices and stores at 37 College Street. They have recently been appointed Irish agents for the Standard Tablet Co., Ltd., Hove.

At the thirty-sixth general meeting of the Irish Council of Agriculture Mr. James E. O'Neill, J.P., R.D. (Maghera), proposed a resolution asking the Government to take practical steps to promote the cultivation of sugar beet in Ireland, and asking the Department to proceed with a scheme. The resolution was passed.

At a recent meeting of the Cork Board of Guardians it was agreed that, during the continuance of the dispute between the Cork Chemical and Drug Co., Ltd., and their employes, no goods should be accepted by the Board from the company. The dispute, however, has since been settled.—The strike referred to took place in the commercial department during the absence of the chairman of the company, Sir Stanley Harrington. Immediately on his return to Cork a local clergyman, who has been instrumental in settling many labour disputes in the South of Ireland, got into touch with Sir Stanley, and after a series of conferences between the company and representatives of the Irish Clerks Association the clerks returned to work.

GLYCOL is said to give good results as a remover of coffee stains from fabrics.

Scottish News.

Brevities.

Mr. Andrew Gray, chemist and druggist, has opened a business at 37 South Road, Lochee.

Scotland has been in the grip of winter, and business has received an impetus accordingly.

Mr. John Lockerbie, chemist and druggist, Dumfries, has been appointed Dean of Guild of the town.

Mr. Alexander Fraser, J.P., pharmacist, West Linton, has been re-elected a member of the West Linton parish council.

Mr. W. Meldrum, chemist and druggist, Rothesay, has been reappointed secretary and treasurer of the Rothesay Merchants' Association.

Alex. Robertson & Sons, Ltd., Oban, recently formed as a limited company on the retirement of the founder of Alex. Robertson & Sons, wholesale and retail chemists (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 52), are well known as the proprietors of a sheep-dip the fame of which has reached to South America and the Falkland Islands.

The death is announced of Dr. John Aitken, Darroch, Falkirk, an intimate friend of the late Lord Kelvin, aged eighty. Among the subjects to which he devoted research was the formation of dew. He was the inventor of instruments for counting dust particles in the atmosphere, and was a fellow of several London and Scottish scientific societies.

Edinburgh.

Dr. Boon and Mr. Wilson, Ph.C., Burntisland, are teaching the students of pharmacy at Heriot-Watt College.

Among non-proprietary goods now being advertised in the local Press are cotton-wool (interleaved, white) at 2*s.* 3*d.* per lb. and saccharin tablets ("full strength") at 11*d.* per 100.

The death is announced of Dr. Hugo Logan Calder, Cassells Place, Leith, who was an assistant to the late Lord Lister when some of the latter's classical researches on antiseptics were being carried on.

The Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club held its annual meeting on November 5 (instead of in January as in previous years). Reports from the secretary and treasurer indicated that the club had become well established after four years' suspension. The following officers were elected for 1920: *Captain*, Mr. R. Douglas; *Secretary*, Mr. W. Taylor Robson, 49 Great Junction Street, Leith; *Assistant Secretary*, Mr. J. Noble; *Treasurer*, Mr. A. E. Kelly; *Committee*, Messrs. G. Baxter, J. Finlay, G. W. Mangan, A. F. Dawson, E. Brindle, A. J. Clark, and D. S. Philp. It was agreed to revert to the full pre-war programme of competitions. Any golfing pharmacist visiting the vicinity will be cordially welcomed to take part, by arrangement with the secretary, in any of the meetings.

Glasgow.

Mr. John T. Cargill (Milne & Co.), a director of the Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., has offered the sum of 20,000*l.* to the University of Glasgow for the foundation of a chair of applied physics.

At Glasgow Sheriff Court, on November 15, A. S. Eastburn, 11 Berkeley Terrace, was charged with contravening Section I. of the Venereal Disease Act, 1917. The alleged offence is stated in the charge to have been committed by letter. Accused declined to emit a declaration, and his agent asked that he should be allowed bail. This was refused.

Sir Charles Parsons, of steam turbine fame, opened the British Science and Key Industries Exhibition in the Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, on November 17. There are 160 exhibits from all over the country, and the display is a very interesting one. The British Drug Houses, Ltd., London, have a show comprising more than 200 of their chemical products, a list of which is given in a tasteful booklet. The exhibition remains open till November 29.

The Profiteering Act.

INVESTIGATION BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

"The Times" states that aspirin tablets are among the articles the cost of which is being investigated by the Central Committee appointed under the Profiteering Act.

TRADERS' PANELS.

An important scheme in connection with the administration of the Profiteering Act has been evolved at Bradford. The Profiteering Committee has requested the help of traders in supplying authentic information as to changes in values of goods, both for the Committee's own guidance in dealing with complaints and for assistance in compiling the monthly return to be made to the Board of Trade. The greatest problem to be settled, it is recognised, is the question whether the retail price shall be based on the actual cost to the trader or on current market values. Panels of four men in each trade are being formed. The Bradford and District Pharmacists' Association is in touch with the Chamber of Trade in the working of the scheme.

COMPLAINTS.

BARNES.—At a recent sitting of the Profiteering Committee, Feltwell & Son, chemists, Church Road, were the respondents in a case regarding Glauber's salt (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 48). For the respondents, it was stated that the price charged was the same as for the past twenty years, and was the usual charge at good-class chemists' throughout the country. Invoices were produced showing that it cost $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb., which was more than pre-war price; respondents also produced bills from purchases made from chemists in the locality, which showed that three had charged $3d.$ and one $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ The Committee dismissed the complaint. Complainant stated that he was satisfied with the decision, and would continue to deal at Messrs. Feltwell's shop.—At a sitting a complaint of a charge of $4d.$ for 1 oz. of pepper was noted for investigation.

BARNET.—At a recent sitting of the Profiteering Committee, a Mrs. Vickary lodged a complaint against Mr. Parry-Jones, chemist and druggist. She said she was charged $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ for a 2-oz. packet of gauze tissue, and complained that the price was excessive. Mr. Parry-Jones produced an invoice showing that he purchased half-a-dozen packets of the gauze tissue for $2s. 6d.$ net. He said he had quife a small sale for the article. The packets arrived in August whilst he was away on holiday, and were priced by Mr. Walker, his assistant, on his own responsibility, at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ each. The Chairman: Do you support the pricing at $8\frac{1}{2}d.$? Mr. Jones said he would have priced it himself at $7\frac{1}{2}d.$, which gave a profit of 33 per cent. A member said he thought a profit of 33 per cent. was not excessive. Establishment charges had to be met, and higher wages paid. The chairman said the refunding of a halfpenny or a penny was nothing. What was important was the effect cases brought before the Committee might have in checking excessive prices. The respondent was ordered to refund $1d.$ to Mrs. Vickary, and the case was referred to the general committee for their decision as to whether legal proceedings against the respondent should be instituted.—Two meetings of this committee were subsequently held (on November 14 and 28), but no decision as to a prosecution was arrived at.

BATTERSEA.—At a recent sitting of the Profiteering Committee, Hill's Drug Stores, Falcon Road, S.W., were the respondents in a complaint of overcharging on a sale of senna-pods, for which $4d.$ per oz. had been charged, the price at another shop being $2d.$ Respondent's manager said he was unable to produce the invoice, as the pods were bought in 1916. They cost $2s. 6d.$ per lb.; before the war they cost $5d.$ or $6d.$ per lb., and were retailed at $2d.$ per oz. He submitted wholesale price-lists in support of his statement, and showed the Committee packets bought at different shops in different neighbourhoods, the prices ranging from $3d.$ to $8d.$ per oz. The Committee decided to adjourn the case indefinitely.

BERMONDSEY.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 15, a complainant stated that on examining a 1s. bottle of Rogers' Nursery Hair Lotion purchased at a branch of Boots, Ltd., in Southwark Park Road, he found " $8d.$ " pencilled on the label, and under it another with $7d.$ as the price of the lotion. Mr. C. H. Kirby (Neve, Beck & Kirby), who appeared for the company, said that the profit on a bottle sold at $7d.$ was 42 per cent. It was an article with a very small sale. Mr. Percy Sparks, chemist and druggist, London manager to the company, stated that they were entirely in the hands of the manufacturers. When the prices of old stocks were reduced, they had to bear the loss. A representative of the manufacturers was present, but the Committee declined to hear him, the chairman stating that they could only deal with the retailer. The Committee ordered a refund of $5d.$, and directed that the company should be prosecuted, and that the action of the manufacturers should be reported to the Board of Trade. Notice of appeal was given.

BEXLEY.—At a recent sitting of the Profiteering Committee complaints were made against Boots, Ltd., who had charged at a local branch 1s. for a box of Pyramid night-lights and $9d.$ for a box of Child's night-lights. It was stated for the respondents that the respective wholesale prices were $10s. 4d.$ and $7s. 4d.$ per doz. Both complaints were dismissed.

BRISTOL.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 14, Mr. J. W. Ottley complained that Buxton & Co., chemists, Queen's Road, charged him $5d.$ for an ounce of eucalyptus pastilles. Mr. Harold Gee represented the respondents. Mr. T. Buxton, chemist and druggist, a partner in the respondent firm, said during the past three months they had had no eucalyptus pastilles in stock; they only had eucalyptus-and-menthol. In 1914 eucalyptus-and-menthol pastilles were bought by the firm at $1s. 8d.$ per lb., and sold at $3d.$ per oz. Since the war the price had gone up to more than double. In October purchases had been made from two firms, the price in one case being $3s. 9d.$ per lb., and in the other (including tins, etc.) $3s. 2\frac{1}{2}d.$ Even with careful weighing only fourteen separate ounces could be got out of 1 lb. He admitted that the eucalyptus-and-menthol pastilles were sold at $5d.$ per oz., or $1s. 6d.$ per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. The establishment charges were heavy, and the net profit on one ounce worked out at eleven fourteenths of a penny. Mr. Gee pointed out that the eucalyptus-and-menthol pastilles, as sold by the firm, were quite a different shape from the eucalyptus pastille produced by Mr. Ottley. The firm did not admit that that was bought at their shop. Mr. Ottley assured the Committee that he bought the pastilles at the shop. Mr. J. S. Guthrie gave evidence as to the heavy loss in weighing up, caused partly by sugar falling off the pastilles. He produced a new box of pastilles, and demonstrated how the sugar falls off them. He stated that when prices advanced sales were less, reducing the profit in the long run. He calculated that selling eucalyptus-and-menthol pastilles at $5d.$ per ounce meant a net profit for Messrs. Buxton of 18 per cent. The case was adjourned for a week, in order to give Mr. Ottley an opportunity of identifying the assistant who, he alleged, served him.—At the same sitting Mrs. A. Jenkins complained that at the shop of Messrs. Presley, chemists, St. Augustine's, she was charged $1s. 3d.$ for a cake of Cuticura soap, such as she had usually been charged $1s.$ for. She afterwards received a letter from the firm stating that a new assistant had made an error, and that the price should have been $1s. 1d.$; consequently $2d.$ was returned. Complainant said the price marked on the packet was 25 cents. Mr. Kiddle, chemist and druggist, for the firm, said that selling at $1s. 1d.$ gave a profit of $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ The case was adjourned.

CITY OF LONDON.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 19, a complaint was lodged by Mr. E. O. Pownall, Bedford Park, with reference to the price charged by Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., chemists, Plough Court, E.C., for making up a bottle of medicine from a prescription. Mr. W. H. Quarrell (solicitor to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain) appeared for the respondents. The complainant said that he took a

prescription to a local chemist, who made it up for 1s. 8d. Later he took the same prescription to the defendants' retail establishment in Plough Court, and was charged 3s. 3d., which he considered was an exorbitant price. His local chemist made up the prescription in October of the present year. The name of the local chemist was Mr. Wilson, Turnham Green Terrace. Mr. Quarrell asked the complainant if he thought there was any difference regarding the cost of a prescription dispensed in Lombard Street and one made up by a local chemist; but the chairman intervened and said that such a question could not be put. Mr. Quarrell said he would call the head of the dispensing department, who would give the cost of the materials used, and added that the case was regarded as a very important one from the point of view of the chemists. He would also give evidence showing what the overhead charges were. Mr. W. H. Johnstone, chemist and druggist, was called for the respondents, and said that he was a duly qualified pharmacist employed by the respondents. He produced the prescription, which was as follows: Syrap. glycerophosph. co. c. strychnin., 3ij.; aq. chloroformi ad 3viij. (Sig.: 3ss. t.d.s.p.c. Mr. Johnstone added that the syrup cost 3s. 7d. per lb., and they got 12 oz. to the lb.; 2 oz. would cost 10½d., while the 6 oz. of chloroform-water cost 2d. The bottle cost 3½d., while the other incidentals, such as wrapper, etc., were priced at 1d. The total cost of dispensing was therefore 1s. 1½d. Before the war this syrup cost 1s. 10d. per lb., while chloroform-water could be bought for 4d. per lb. At that time the bottles only cost 1½d., while the incidentals would not be more than ½d., giving a total pre-war cost of 7d. With regard to dispensing expenses, the respondents had five qualified dispensers working at Plough Court. Before the war their earnings averaged 28l. per annum, whereas they now averaged 52l. per annum. Up to 1914 the dispensers worked forty-six and a half hours a week; they now worked forty-four hours weekly. The wages of dispensers had gone up from 3s. 0½d. an hour to 2s. 2d. an hour. Mr. Quarrell: What is the average time occupied by a skilled dispenser in making up this prescription and getting it ready for sale? The minimum time, including copying, making up, and packing would not be less than fifteen minutes. It could probably take a little longer. Before the war it was 3½d., but now it is 6½d. Mr. Quarrell: There is strychnine in the prescription, and as it is a poison in the 1st part of the Schedule you have to employ qualified men?—Yes. The complainant, cross-examining, asked if it was suggested that the respondents had only put in the same ingredients as his local chemist had used, and Mr. Johnstone said he could not say. The prescription was ambiguous, and there were variations in the quality of drugs used. You may, as wholesale druggists, supply goods to my chemist?—Very probably. And this prescription may, for all you know, have been made up with your drugs?—Yes, I don't say it has not been. I was told that the cost of the bottles was 2d., and if I returned the bottle you would allow me 1d.?—I don't hold myself responsible for that. Are your assistants more highly qualified than my chemist?—I don't suggest that. If my chemist could make it up for 1s. 8d., do you say it is impossible?—I don't say it is impossible. I say it is possible for me to make it up in Lombard Street. I suggest that the actual cost of the prescription was 1s. 1½d., I should be wrong?—You would, absolutely. I suggest that my chemist made a fair profit at 1s. 8d.?—I don't say he did; I don't deny it. The chairman asked if Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., had any invoices to show the prices at which they purchased the drugs, and Mr. Quarrell produced certain documents for the inspection of the Committee. After perusing the invoices and documents, the chairman said, "But these are invoices by you to yourself." Mr. Johnstone said the invoices showed the prices which the wholesale house charged to the retail department. The chairman: This does not carry us any farther. We do not know what Messrs. Allen & Hanburys purchased the drugs for. What we want to find out is what did these particular drugs cost Messrs. Allen & Hanburys. Mr. Johnstone said the point was that a charge had been made against his dispensing

department, and he bought from Allen & Hanburys. The chairman: The charge is that Allen & Hanburys had overcharged. To enable us to judge that we want to know what these drugs actually cost Messrs. Allen & Hanburys at first hand. Evidence was also given by Mr. J. Netherwhite, a director and secretary of respondent company. He stated that at Lombard Street the average cost per prescription in 1913-14 for the overhead charges, excluding directors' fees and interest on capital, was 1s. To-day the price had risen to 1s. 3½d. per prescription. Mr. Quarrell pointed out that, on the figures given, the total cost of making a prescription in pre-war days averaged 1s. 10½d., while at the present time the price was 2s. 11½d. It was therefore apparent that the profit on the present transaction was only 3½d. In 1914 the charge for making up was 2s. 6d., and an average profit of 7½d. was made. Mr. Netherwhite said that the prices charged to the retail shop by the wholesale department of Allen & Hanburys were the same as would have to be paid to any other manufacturing or wholesale chemist. The chairman said that the Committee was of the opinion that the original price paid for the drugs by Messrs. Allen & Hanburys should be given, and the case would be adjourned for that purpose.—At the same sitting of the Committee, a complaint was lodged against Spiers & Pond, Ltd., Queen Victoria Street, E.C., who were said to have charged 4s., less a rebate of 3d., for 1 lb. of carbolic tooth-powder. The complainant said that before the war the tooth-powder was sold at 2s. a lb., while since it had been increased to about 2s. 7d. a lb. Similar tooth-powder he had not been able to obtain elsewhere. Mr. T. A. Clements, manager to the respondents, said that the tooth-powder was made for the company from a certain formula. The complainant was served by a girl, who only allowed 3d. for a tin. She should have made an allowance of 8d. If they sold at 2s. 7d. a lb. they would make a loss. The chairman said that the Committee agreed that a mistake had been made by the assistant, and they directed that the respondents should return the additional 5d. which they should have allowed on the tin.

CHELTEMHAM.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee, on November 13, a complaint was heard against Nathaniel Smith & Co., chemists, High Street, who had charged the complainant 4½d. for ¼ lb. of Glauber's salt, whereas she had been able to purchase a similar quantity from Boots, Ltd., for 1½d. and from Lloyd & King, chemists, for 2d. Mr. P. Haddock, for Mr. W. Palmer, Ph.C., the proprietor of the business, stated that the wholesale price of the salt before the war was 4d. per lb., and had now risen to 5d. per lb.; yet, notwithstanding that the cost had been raised to the respondents, they were retailing the article at 4½d. per ¼ lb., as against 6d. charged before the war. Where, he asked, did the profiteering come in? Complainant replied by contrasting 4½d. with 1½d. Mr. Haddock pointed out that the actual gross profit made on this particular transaction was 325 per cent.; before the war the gross profit was 350 per cent. "We are charged 25 per cent. more for the article than before the war, and we sell it at 25 per cent. less," continued Mr. Haddock. "That does away with any element of profiteering." He also urged that, as compared with the 1½d. and 2d. charged at the other shops referred to, customers had the advantage of a day-and-night service at the respondents', by qualified assistants, conditions stated not to exist at the other shops. The average sale of Glauber salts by this firm did not exceed 1 lb. a week, which meant that the gross profit in a year on these salts was 2l. 17s. Mr. F. T. Palmer, Ph.C. (Fletcher & Palmer, chemists), gave evidence to the effect that both before the war and at present his firm charged 6d. per ¼ lb. for Glauber's salt; and Mr. H. B. Clark, chemist and druggist (Beetham & Clark, chemists), said that his firm charged 4d. per ¼ lb. before the war and 3d. now. On this evidence Mr. Haddock submitted that the respondents were not charging more than an "average" price for the salt. The Committee, however, considered that there had been an overcharge, and ordered the respondents to refund 1½d. to the complainant.

DEPTFORD.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee, on November 11, a chemist who on October 18 charged, it was stated, 5*d.* for 1 dr. of essence of peppermint, was ordered to refund 1*d.* It appeared that the list-price had been reduced on October 15. Respondent said he had not noticed the alteration.

EDINBURGH.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 17, a complainant stated that, while residing in Edinburgh recently, his wife paid on his behalf 1*s.* 6*d.* for a stick of Colgate's shaving soap. When told the price he inquired at two other places regarding the soap, and was offered the same article at 1*s.* 4*d.* and 1*s.* 3*d.* respectively. The respondents were ordered to make a refund of 2*d.* An appeal was intimated.

ENFIELD.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 17, Mr. R. Knight Hepburn, chemist and druggist, was cited to appear regarding a prescription for hydrogen peroxide. His price was 1*s.* 9*d.* Another chemist charged 1*s.* (without bottle). The case was postponed in order to ascertain the cost of dispensing this prescription in the West End.

EPSOM.—The Profiteering Committee, at a recent sitting, dealt with a complaint of a charge of 2½*d.* by the World's Stores for a "packet" of pepper, which contained only ½ oz. The invoice showed that the packets, bought in lots of 50 gross, cost 18*s.* a gross, and, with the expenses of distribution to branches, each packet cost 1½*d.* The Committee ordered ½*d.* to be refunded, and recommended a prosecution.

Frinton.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 12, a complaint was made by Lady Byng respecting a charge of 9*s.* 6*d.* for a bottle of Pinaud's Eau de Quinine by a Frinton chemist. The manager for the respondent said that Pinaud's Eau de Quinine was a luxury for which there was an extremely small demand. None was obtainable during the war, and the wholesale cost was 83*s.* per dozen, as against 37*s.* in 1914. In 1914 it was retailed at 5*s.*; now it was retailed at 9*s.* 6*d.* The bottles alleged by the complainant to have been bought at 7*s.* 6*d.* must have been secured prior to the last Budget. Mr. S. Nicholson, who appeared for the respondent, said the profit was 37 per cent. on the cost, and 33 per cent. on the gross. The chemist had shown that he only made a reasonable profit. The Committee dismissed the case.

GUILDFORD.—At a recent sitting of the Profiteering Committee a complaint was made against C. Holden, Ltd., for charging 1*s.* 6*d.* for a bottle of Adams' furniture polish. For the respondents it was stated that the polish cost them 1*s.* 2*d.* a bottle, and the profit was only 20 per cent., the same as before the war. The polish was one of those articles they had to keep on their shelves for twelve months. The case was dismissed.

KENSINGTON.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 17, a complaint was heard in respect of an alleged overcharge for dispensing a prescription, the respondent being Mr. J. Selley, chemist and druggist, 202 Earl's Court Road, S.W. Mr. Selley adduced evidence to show that at another chemist's shop the charge for the same prescription was higher, and that the process involved much skill. The complaint was dismissed.

LEWISHAM.—At a recent sitting of the Profiteering Committee a question arose as to the comparative values of two varieties of peppermint lozenge. One—as to which complaint was made—had been purchased of a local chemist at 6*d.* per oz.; the other at a confectioner's at 2*d.* per oz. Samples were submitted, and, after a discussion, the case was referred to a sub-committee.

LIVERPOOL.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 12, a complaint was brought that 8*d.* had been charged for 2 oz. of caraway seeds by Mac-Symons, Ltd., grocers. The sale and price were admitted. It was pointed out, however, that the price of caraway seeds had been subsequently marked down by the respondents to 1*s.* per lb. to meet the receding market. This alteration of price was not made because of any complaint, but in the ordinary course. The chairman said that in the circumstances the customer ought to have the benefit. A refund of 6*d.* was directed.

NEWPORT, MON.—At the sitting of the Profiteering

Committee on November 12, the hearing of the case in which Mr. C. Paine, chemist and druggist, Commercial Street, was alleged to have overcharged for black-currant lozenges (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 49) was concluded. Mr. L. H. Hornby, solicitor for the chemist, said the rate of profit obtained on the sweets was not more than in pre-war days. One of the members of the Committee (a lady) said the profit was 100 per cent., which was unfair. The chairman replied that all the Committee had to do was to see that the profits were not higher than in pre-war days. The charge was dismissed.

NOTTINGHAM.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 19, Mr. H. C. Lees, chemist and druggist, Carrington, appeared in answer to an allegation of charging an excessive price for paraffin oil. The complainant having stated that the price charged was 2*s.* a gallon, Mr. Lees pleaded that paraffin was merely a sideline, and that he only kept it to oblige his customers. The margin of profit was no greater than before the war. The Committee considered that an excessive charge had been made, and ordered a refund of 3*d.*

PORTSMOUTH.—At the first sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 12, Mr. T. O. Barlow, Ph.C., Palmerston Road, Southsea, appeared in answer to a charge of making an excessive profit on the sale of a bottle of Pyorrhoeide Tooth-paste. The complainant stated that he had been charged 7*s.* 6*d.* for the tin, although his dentist had told him that the price was 4*s.* After he had bought it he inquired the price at a branch of Boots, Ltd., and was told it was 5*s.* Mr. F. G. Allen, who appeared for the respondent, said that the article was one for which there was very little call. Up to September 9 Mr. Barlow had ¼ doz., the cost of which was 3*s.* 6*d.* (14*s.* per doz.), and the selling price recognised by the wholesale trade was 5*s.* a bottle. As he had but this small quantity and was running out, he got a quotation for a further supply, and on October 30 (ten days before he sold this bottle) he was told that the price was 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz., and the selling price 7*s.* 6*d.* a bottle, so that the wholesale price had in the interval gone up from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* 4*d.*; in proof he produced both the postcard showing the quotation and the invoice showing the amount charged. When it was bought at 4*s.* 6*d.*, only 6*d.* profit, or 10 per cent., was allowed on it, but when it was bought at 6*s.* 4*d.* and sold at 7*s.* 6*d.* the profit was 1*s.* 2*d.*, or 14½ per cent. The Committee, he suggested, had two points to consider here: (1) What was a fair rate of profit, and (2) whether Mr. Barlow was justified in increasing his price when the wholesale price had increased, and when he could only replace the article at that increased wholesale price. Was 14½ per cent. a fair rate of profit on an article of this kind? He said he should be able to show that it was a very low rate of profit. Articles of this sort were a very risky class of goods to stock. It was an American preparation, widely advertised, and while it was widely advertised there was a certain demand for it; but when the advertising stopped the demand ceased, and the article was left on the hands of the retailer. As regarded the question as to whether they were to be entitled to base their charges on the current wholesale market prices, the practice in the business of a pharmacist was that it was affected by the wholesale market prices of the day, and that was the only way in which the business could be conducted. The Clerk: The tin which was in fact, sold to the complainant was one of those bought at 54*s.*?—Yes. The Chairman: Is it usual for the whole saler to fix the retail price?—For proprietary goods, yes Mr. Barlow, giving evidence, said he had been in business at Palmerston Road for about fourteen years. The retail prices fluctuated with the wholesale market prices; the usual rate of profit for goods of this kind was from 20 to 25 per cent., but this was an article on which only a low rate of profit was allowed. The percentage of expenses on the gross takings was 23 per cent., so that if all the good in the shop only bore the same rate of profit as this particular article they would not be able to carry on; and it was a fact that, owing to the fluctuations of the market chemists were now actually selling some goods at an absolute loss. The practice of following the market price

was recognised by the National Insurance Committees. The Clerk: I understand you had none of this before the war?—None at all. Then if this had been on the market when you would have expected, would you not, not to have made from 20 to 25 per cent. profit?—May I say that there are two or three things like this which are put on the market without any consideration for the resale, and which are sold purely by the force of advertisement, without any respect to anyone but the proprietors, and have to be sold at a lower rate of profit than other articles or not sold at all? The Chairman remarked that, though Mr. Barlow thought he was justified in putting the price up because the wholesale price had gone up, there was evidence that Messrs. Boots did not think themselves justified. Mr. Allen said it was possible Messrs. Boots did not then know of the rise in the price. The Chairman: But you would expect a firm like that to be aware of it? Mr. Allen: No, I should not. Mr. Barlow's evidence was corroborated by three other chemists—Mr. V. A. Bell, Mr. W. R. Atterbury, and Mr. A. B. Sparrow. The Committee retired for consideration, and ultimately pronounced that they found 6s. would have been a fair and proper price, and ordered that the sum of 1s. 6d. should be returned to the complainant. Mr. Allen thereupon said that in this case Mr. Barlow was prepared to pay, but he wished to reserve his right to appeal in any similar case which would probably soon arise, as the principle involved could affect many businesses.

SURBITON.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee, on November 18, Mr. R. F. Le Mesurier, Claydon, brought a complaint against Mr. Charles Batty, chemist and druggist, Surbiton, for charging 6s. for the following lotion: Resorcin, gr. 24; glycerin, 3ss.; v.v.r., 3ss.; aq. rosæ ad 3j. Mitte 3xvj. The complainant stated he previously had it dispensed at Bourneouth for 3s. (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 49). This statement was disallowed, as he was unable to state the name of the chemist or the date when dispensed. Recently, he said, he had had it dispensed by Mr. Paterson, Claydon, half-quantity for 1s. 3d. Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P., chemist and druggist, who appeared for the respondent, asked the Committee whether they were going to take the invoice prices as the basis or the present market prices. The complainant objected to the price being calculated on invoice price. The Committee retired to consider this point, and decided not to commit themselves before they heard the case. Mr. Higgs, continuing, said that he was sure that if the Committee found that an excessive price had been charged they could order a refund, but he regretted if he proved that an undercharge had been made they could not compel the complainant to pay the deficiency. Mr. Higgs stated that the cost of the lotion pre-war rates was 1s. 3d., and produced evidence to show the retail price would be 2s. 9d., which equalled 50 per cent. on the selling price. The actual cost of the lotion on October 27 (when it was dispensed) was 6½d., and, calculating the same rate of profit as under pre-war conditions, the price to be charged should have been 18s. 9½d. At the price to-day the lotion would cost 4s. 4½d., and the retail price should be 9s. 7½d. At the request of the Committee, Mr. Batty was sworn. Asked why he only charged 6s., he replied that at the time he did not know what he had paid for the resorcin in stock. Mr. F. Cherry, Ph.C., Walton-on-Thames, was called and confirmed the statements of Mr. Higgs. The Committee dismissed the case. At the conclusion of the hearing Mr. Higgs emphasised the necessity of the Committee being advised by an expert at the preliminary investigation in cases requiring technical knowledge.

PANCRAS.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee, on November 18, Mr. H. Bristow, chemist and druggist, 21 Brecknock Road, N., was the respondent in a case in which 4 oz. of boric acid was sold for 7d. Complainant, who did not appear, reported that she bought this quantity for 4½d. at another chemist's. Mr. Skinner, who defended, showed that the profit was materially less in 1919 than in 1914. The last invoice was put in and all the relevant price lists. The Committee held that there was no case of profiteering.—At the same sitting, Mr. A. S. Thompson was the respondent

in a case in which Sanitas powder had been charged 1s. 3d. in error. Mr. C. H. Kirby defended. A refund of 3d. was ordered.

TOTTENHAM.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 15, a Mr. Maclean stated that he purchased a bottle of Fellows' syrup from the branch shop of Boots, Ltd., at West Green Road, and was charged 8s. 6d. He removed the label, and discovered that the original price, 5s., had been three times altered, to 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. He alleged that it was of 1914 stock. Mr. Kirby, representing the respondents, said that Fellows' syrup was a proprietary article. The present retail price was 8s. 6d. It was a reasonable thing for a retailer, whenever he purchased his stock, to sell at the current market price. Were he not to do so, not only would the manufacturer cut off his supplies, but various absurdities would arise. Supposing three bottles purchased at different times were sold on one day, it would be unfair to charge a lower price to one customer than to another. Messrs. Boots had more than one shop in the district, and uniformity was essential. Mr. Percy Sparks, chemist and druggist, respondents' London manager, said that the syrup was labelled "Poison," and could only be sold by qualified chemists' assistants, who were demanding 5l. a week wages. He produced a price list which was issued to retailers by the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, stating that dealers in all articles mentioned therein must conform with the prices or their supplies would be cut off. The wholesale price was 73s. 9d. per doz. bottles. Mr. William Johnston, Ph.C., assistant-secretary of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, said that, were his price list not complied with, the manufacturers he represented would cease supplies to offenders. The Committee decided that the complaint had been established, and ordered the respondents to refund 3s. 6d. No prosecution would be instituted, but the facts would be laid before the Board of Trade for the benefit of wholesalers in general. Notice of appeal was given.

WALLINGTON.—At the sitting of the Profiteering Committee on November 13, a complaint was heard against J. W. Roberts & Co., chemists, Manor Road, who had sold Carter's Little Liver Pills at 1s. 3d., instead of 1s. 1½d. For the respondents, it was stated that the increased price was due to the additional revenue chargeable since 1915, and that the use of old wrappers accounted for the old price being on them. The chairman, in announcing that the complaint would be dismissed, said that, if only the assistant had explained the matter at the time the pills were purchased, the Committee would never have been troubled with it.—The same firm also answered to a complaint of selling to the same customer a bottle of quinine wine for 3s. 9d., it being alleged that 1s. 6d. was a fair price. An invoice was produced, showing the wholesale price to be 33s. 6d. per doz., and it was also contended, for the respondents, that quinine wine in accordance with the British Pharmacopœia could not be obtained at a lower price. The complaint was dismissed.

WIMBLEDON.—At a recent sitting of the Profiteering Committee a complaint was made by a woman that she was charged 2s. for a pint of turpentine by a tradesman, and she stated that this quantity could be obtained at another shop for 1s. 6d. The respondent produced invoices to show that turpentine cost him 11s. 9d. a gallon, on which price he calculated to make a profit of 25 per cent. The complaint was dismissed.

SACCHARIN IN NEW ZEALAND.—Under an Order-in-Council, dated August 19, the importation is prohibited into the Dominion of New Zealand, except with the consent of the Minister of Customs, of saccharin which has not been manufactured or produced in some part of the British Dominions.

THE War Risks Insurance Office at 53 Cornhill, E.C., has been closed, and all correspondence relating to the business of the office, including any business connected with the Air Raid Compensation Scheme, should now be addressed to the War Insurance Accounts Branch, Board of Trade, Gwydyr House Annexe, Whitehall, London S.W. 1.

Legal Reports.

Repairs to a Motorcar.—In Blackburn County Court, on November 17, C. Breakell & Sons, engineers, sued Harold E. Beswick, chemist and druggist, 98 Audley Range, for 6l. 10s. for repairs to a motor-car. Plaintiffs called several witnesses, and said the charges were not excessive, but were in accordance with the scale agreed upon by the North-East Lancs Engineers' Association. Defendant called evidence to show that the charges were excessive and that the work was not properly done. The Judge said the Court had nothing to do with any price list fixed by a combination of traders—this point had been established over and over again. It was a difficult case to decide. He gave a verdict for plaintiff for 33l., with agreed costs.

Crushed Linseed.—At Portsmouth Police Court, on November 18, Mr. Richard Trist, Ph.C., 15 Albert Road, Southsea, was charged, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, with selling $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of crushed linseed which, on being analysed, was found to be 43.03 per cent. deficient in oil. He pleaded "Not guilty." The deputy Town Clerk, who prosecuted, said that the British Pharmacopœia laid it down that this commodity for sale by chemists must not contain less than 30 per cent. of oil. He called Reginald Percival Page, public analyst for Portsmouth, who stated that the sample handed to him contained only 17.09 per cent. of oil. Witness added that 30 per cent. was accepted as the standard by public analysts throughout the country. Questioned by Mr. King, who appeared for the defence, Mr. Page agreed that the best crushed linseed should contain no husks, and that the sample taken was free of husks. In reply to a question regarding the process of analysis, Mr. Page said he applied four processes, both in the hot and cold stages, and used disulphide of carbon. He was quite certain that his material was fresh. It was kept in a dark room. He could not account for other analytical tests from the same sample by other analysts showing such extreme figures as 9.3 per cent. and 25.89 per cent. of oil. He agreed that crushed linseed when exposed to air would oxidise. Mr. King called Mr. Trist, who said he had been in business as a chemist for thirty-one years without a single previous complaint. He stated that the consignment of crushed linseed was supplied to him with a warranty in November 1918. The only use for it that he knew of was for making poultices, and it was his belief that, whether it contained 30 per cent. of oil or no oil at all, it was equally as efficacious for poultice-making, providing the poultice was properly made. This latter contention was endorsed by Drs. Emmett and Catell. Dr. Emmett said the most amazing fact in relation to the sale of crushed linseed was that a grocer or corn chandler was immune from prosecution, no matter how poor the quality might be, but a chemist could be prosecuted under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Mr. King said it was the intention of his client to rely on a warranty. After Mr. Walter Henry Wilkinson, a drug expert in the employ of the forwarding firm, and Messrs. W. H. Bown and J. W. Rhodes, local pharmacists, had given evidence for the defence, the chairman announced that the Bench considered the information proved, but, having regard to the trivial nature of the charge, it would be dismissed under the Probation of Offenders Act. He added emphatically that there was no reflection whatever on the very high character of the defendant.

Cream of Tartar.—In the Sheriff's Court, Glasgow, on November 6, James Buchanan, grocer, 16 Main Street, Rutherglen, was charged under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts with selling cream of tartar containing 0.005 per cent. (one-fifth gr. per lb.) of lead, the limit according to the prosecutor being one-seventh of a grain. This was according to the analysis of Mr. R. T. Thomson and an analysis by Somerset House giving the lead content as 0.0044 per cent. The assistant inspector, in cross-examination, said he knew that chemists sold purified cream of tartar and grocers "commercial" cream of tartar, the latter being used for baking purposes. Mr. Wm.

Weir, the sanitary inspector, who was complainer in the case, agreed that there is no standard for cream of tartar. He had not heard of "purified" cream of tartar until it was shown to him in the British Pharmacopœia, where it is mentioned as a medicine. Professor John Glaister, Glasgow University, said there was laid down no statutory limitation or definition of the amount of lead permissible in articles of food. There are two limitations—neither of them statutory—one by the British Pharmacopœia and the other, arrived at at a meeting of makers and traders held in London, which was incorporated in Dr. McFadden's report. The article sold by respondent did not comply with Dr. McFadden's recommendation limiting the presence of lead to 0.002 per cent. or one-seventh of a grain. That was, in his opinion, a reasonable standard. In reply to the Sheriff, Professor Glaister said lead in articles of food produced what the doctors called "cumulative poisoning." When taken in small quantities lead accumulated in the system and was very deleterious. He had seen this effect both in respect of arsenic and of lead. Lead gets into cream of tartar in the course of its manufacture from argol, lead vessels being used during the process. Lead could not be prevented. It is necessary to use a teaspoonful, or about one-hundredth part of a lb. of cream of tartar per lb. of flour for baking purposes. In his view, wherever a sample contained over 0.002 per cent. of lead it was not genuine and would readily lead to lead-poisoning. In cross-examination witness agreed that the standard mentioned in the British Pharmacopœia is a guide to the dispensing-chemist, but he had known of prescriptions going to the grocers. There should be no difference between "commercial" and "medical" cream of tartar, both had to be swallowed. When a man took lead in a pill he did not get the $2\frac{3}{4}$ grains of lead which the pill was supposed to contain into his blood. It was mostly ejected from the body. Dr. Ebenezer Duncan said that cream of tartar is a very common drug, and used largely in cases of kidney disease. Whether it was used in medicine or in scones, cream of tartar, if containing lead over the limitation recommended, was equally dangerous. Cross-examined, he said he did not think that in every case a patient for whom he prescribed cream of tartar took the prescription to a chemist. A chemist might charge three or four, or even five, times more than a grocer. He very often told a patient to take a teaspoonful every four hours. Mr. R. Tatlock Thomson, analyst for Burgh of Rutherglen, said there was no statutory standard for fixing the percentage of impurity of lead in cream of tartar. Mr. F. W. Harris, analyst for the City of Glasgow, said it is possible to purify cream of tartar from lead. Professor Stockman, Glasgow University, for the defence, said "purified cream of tartar" was not absolutely pure. Lead in small quantities in scones was not necessarily deleterious to the body. If one was given more lead than the body could expel the lead accumulated but it was in the present case so infinitely small that was absolutely beyond any deleterious effects that was known. He thought they could deal with a twentieth or thirtieth of a grain before they got anything harmful or deleterious. Witness said he warns patients against purchasing cream of tartar for medicinal use from the grocer. There is a distinction between what the grocer sells and the article sold by chemists. Dr. Cairns Douglass, Professor in Anderson's College, Glasgow, corroborated generally the previous witness evidence. The respondent said he bought the cream of tartar complained of from Campbell & Henry, wholesale grocers, Glasgow, but got no warranty from the seller. His purchase was always understood to stand at 98 per cent. of purity. He was given to understand, however, that there was a 92 per cent. article on the market, and that this cream of tartar was delivered to him contrary to his contract with Campbell & Henry. Mr. J. Nicholson, of Arthur & Hinshaw, stated that his firm dealt largely in cream of tartar, turning over 60 tons a month. There are two qualities—92 and 99 per cent.—but there ought not to be any more lead in one than the other. The proportion of lead was very small. If they sold to a chemist it must be 99 per cent. cream of tartar. Judgment was reserved.

New Companies and Company News.

P.C. means Private Company and R.O. Registered Office.

HENDRY & ANDERSON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 10,000*l*. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturing chemists, sausage-skin, spice, and general merchants, etc. R.O.: 51 Great Hamilton Street, Glasgow.

GOLDSMITH BROTHERS (LIVERPOOL), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 5,000*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of drapers, hosiers, haberdashers, clothiers, hatters, dry-salters, druggists, chemists, etc. Solicitor: H. G. C. Day, 6 Castle Street, Liverpool.

CAVE'S DENTAL SUPPLIES, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 2,000*l*. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of, agents for, and wholesale and retail dealers in artificial teeth, dental furniture, instruments and apparatus, tooth-powders and dentifrices, etc. R.O.: 52 Nevill Street, Southport.

MOORE, OF TRAFFORD PARK, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 50,000*l*. Objects: To take over the business carried on by S. Moore at Westinghouse Road, Trafford Park, Manchester, and to carry on the business of manufacturers, importers and exporters of and wholesale and retail dealers in all kinds of dyes, dyestuffs, chemicals, drugs, paints, varnishes, colours, industrial, pharmaceutical and other preparations, etc.

DAWSONS (CHEMISTS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 2,000*l*. Objects: To take over the business of chemists, photographic manufacturers and dealers, opticians, etc., carried on by J. B. D. Lewis as "Day Lewis," at 143 and 257 High Street, Ponders End, Middlesex. The first directors are: F. Sleight, 1 West Mall, Clifton, Bristol, chemist; and A. A. Dawson, 257 High Street, Ponders End, chemist's manager.

LAUTIER FILS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 3,000*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of importers, exporters, and manufacturers of, and dealers in, perfumes, scents, corals, mineral-waters, wines, liqueurs, pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations, soap, oils, paints, pigments, and varnishes, etc. Solicitors: Corbould-Ellis, Mitchell and Mawby, 1 Church Court, Clement's Lane, London, E.C.

UNITED CHEMICAL CORPORATION, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 60,000*l*. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing analytical, wholesale and retail chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, importers, exporters, manufacturers of, and dealers in, proprietary articles and electrical, surgical and scientific apparatus and materials, etc. Solicitors: Ashurst, Morris, Crisp & Co., 7 Throgmorton Avenue, London, E.C.

TALMET DENTAL AND GENERAL MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 500*l*. Objects: To take over the business of a manufacturer of pharmaceutical products carried on by J. O'Connell at 566 Old Kent Road, S.E. 1, as the "Talmat Co.," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in chemicals, drugs, instruments, and articles used in medicine, surgery, dentistry, and pharmacy, etc. R.O.: 566 Old Kent Road, London, E. 1.

ROBARTS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital, 10,000*l*. Objects: To take over the business of manufacturers of and dealers in toilet requisites and preparations carried on by Robarts, Ltd. (old company), at Dyer's Buildings, Holborn, to carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in medicines, drugs, chemicals, druggists' sundries, perfumes, etc., and to adopt an agreement with the said old company (incorporated in 1916). R.O.: Dyer's Buildings, Holborn Bars, London, E.C. 1.

THE "SANTAS" CO., LTD.—The directors have declared interim dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum on the preference shares.

PARKE'S DRUG STORES, LTD.—Mr. John Murison, managing director, has been appointed chairman of directors in place of the late Mr. P. Warnford-Davis, J.P.

Reviews of Books.

Essentials of Volumetric Analysis, an Introduction to the Subject, adapted to the Needs of Students of Pharmaceutical Chemistry. By HENRY W. SCHIMPF, Ph.G., M.D. Third edition. 8½ × 5½. Pp. 366. 7s. (London: Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 11 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.)

Dr. Schimpf is professor of analytical chemistry in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, and his aim in writing this book has been to present the subject within limits and in an interesting manner to the student. There are good chapters on indicators and the apparatus employed in volumetric analysis, while the processes are grouped under the headings: Neutralisation, precipitation, oxidation, and iodometry. These subjects occupy about 250 pages, supplementary chapters—about 100 pages—being devoted to drug-assaying, technical methods for fats and oils, the estimation of sugars, of alcohol in tinctures, of sweet spirit of nitre, of hydrogen peroxide, and of urea in urine. It is a well-arranged treatise on volumetric analysis, and seems to cover all points upon which a student requires information.

The Chemistry of Essential Oils and Artificial Perfumes. By ERNEST J. PARRY, B.Sc. (Lond.), F.I.C., F.C.S. Third edition. Vol. II.: Constituents of essential oils, synthetic perfumes, and isolated aromatics: the analysis of essential oils. 10½ × 6½. Pp. 344. 17s. 6d. (London: Scott, Greenwood & Son, 8 Broadway, Ludgate, E.C. 4.)

We reviewed the first volume of this work when the third edition appeared in July 1918 (*C. & D.*, 1918, p. 595). Originally the work was brought out in one volume, but the plan adopted in the third edition was to separate it into two, the first consisting of the monographs on essential oils, and the second volume (the one under review) dealing with the constituents and analysis of essential oils. The first chapter deals with the origin of essential oils in plants, and Charabot and Hébert's researches as to the effect of fertilisers on essential-oil secretion are concisely summarised and also the modifications which take place in the essential oil as the plant matures. The next chapter deals with the individual constituents of essential oils classified as hydrocarbons, sesquiterpenes, alcohols, esters, aldehydes, ketones, phenols, oxides and lactones, nitrogen compounds, sulphur compounds, and free acids. This occupies about 250 pages, and is the best account of the chemistry of essential-oil constituents that has appeared in the English language. Chapter III., dealing with the analysis of essential oils, extends to about sixty pages, and is a systematic treatise telling not only of the modern methods of physical analysis, but of the processes of detecting adulteration. The last-named is, in the case of essential oils, practised in such a scientific manner that the utmost refinement of analysis is required to be sure that the cheat is detected. The last chapter deals with a few essential oils about which new facts have been established since the publication of Volume I. The complete work is the most recent one there is on essential oils, and we congratulate the author on producing a work which will be the standard wherever the English language is spoken.

ARMY COMPOUNDING (TYPOGRAPHIC).—The official catalogue used at a recent sale of some Army medical stores contains the following original spellings:

Aetaluleden	Ol. Amya Dule.
Aeropin Sulph	Ox Flav.
Chorata Rad	Pulv. Creta. Armie Opio
Extract Trilici Refus	Pulv Rhu Co.
Frioi	Rad Gential Contruse
Hydric Creta	Tapo Pur

Among the "poisons" in "No. 1 Cupboard" are alum, Canada balsam, and dextrin.

THE Bath and West of England College Association Football Club met the Bath Police A.F.C. on November 13, a hard game ending in a draw. There is every chance of the collegians appearing at the head of the list in the local league, and winning the cup.

Notes on Aluminium Flares.

By Ernest H. Brittain.

THE use of magnesium ribbon and powder in flashlight photography is familiar to every chemist, but it is not so generally known that aluminium is more frequently used in the various signal lights, rocket stars, ground flares, etc., which became so familiar during the Great War. Aluminium is used in the form of fine powder similar to the aluminium bronze used in making aluminium paints, etc., and for pyrotechnic purposes is compounded with barium or potassium nitrate and other ingredients in varying proportions, according to the specific purpose for which the flare may be required. Sometimes a mixture of aluminium and magnesium is used, as in the "star compositions" used in signal rockets. The aluminium powder should be very fine, capable of passing through a 120-mesh sieve, and should be as free from oil, grease, or soap as possible. It must also be free from grit, sand, or other impurities. There are two kinds of aluminium powder on the market—a dull grey variety and a bright, lustrous, silvery kind (but every gradation between is also made). The lustrous kind is used for aluminium paints on account of this property, and its lustre is due to the use of oil or grease in manufacture. This kind is not so suitable for pyrotechnical purposes as the dull grey, since it is more dangerous when compounded. Even dull aluminium powders frequently contain considerable percentages of oil, oil being used by the manufacturer as a safety precaution. The powdering of aluminium is a dangerous business, as spontaneous combustion is not infrequent, and with the intense heat of burning aluminium, to say nothing of the explosive violence of such conflagrations, any measure of precaution is welcomed by the manufacturer. The exact cause of these spontaneous ignitions is unknown, but the use of oil in powdering seems to prevent them to a considerable extent. Even then the mills are operated in the open, or only under rough sheds, and left unattended while running for considerable periods, the progress being watched from a safe distance. The oil, which is often impure, is undesirable for flare purposes, as small percentages have a marked detrimental effect upon the brilliancy and vigour of the flare compositions, as well as introducing an additional element of risk into these explosive combinations. This applies more to aluminium than to magnesium, for paraffin wax can be, and is, used in considerable proportions in magnesium combinations. Paraffin wax does not introduce an element of risk here, but it undoubtedly has a greater retarding effect upon aluminium than on magnesium. A typical *star composition* is composed of:

Magnesium in powder (60 mesh) ...	27 parts
Aluminium in powder (120 mesh) ...	9 parts
Barium nitrate (100 mesh) ...	58 parts
Paraffin wax ...	6 parts

The paraffin wax is melted and the aluminium and magnesium incorporated (away from any naked lights). The mixture should be maintained at about 70° C. till the metallic powder is thoroughly coated with the melted wax. Allow to cool, pass through a sieve, and then mix with the barium nitrate. The barium nitrate must be anhydrous and in fine powder. The whole should be sifted to ensure uniformity. The composition is then pressed into suitable containers, with priming and quick-match for ignition. For use as a *ground flare* a short length of ordinary rolled cardboard tube plugged at one end with clay will do quite well. The priming may be:

Sulphur ...	2 parts
Saltpetre ...	6 parts
Orpiment (or black antimony) ...	1 part

made into a paste with shellac solution.

Another formula, used as a *ground light*, is as follows:

Barium nitrate ...	3,000 grams
Aluminium (120 mesh) ...	800 grams
Aluminium (60 mesh) ...	400 grams
Castor oil ...	60 grams

An excellent *flare*, fairly slow in burning, but giving a

good light, and used in illuminating enemy working parties, is composed of:

Barium nitrate ...	55 parts
Aluminium ...	20 parts
Potassium nitrate ...	4 parts
Sulphur ...	20 parts
Powdered shellac ...	1 part

If the shellac is increased to 3 per cent. or 5 per cent. the flare is slower in burning, but loses its brilliancy. In general, the brilliancy and fierceness of burning increases with the percentage of aluminium up to fifty, and is decreased by the addition of such substances as sulphur, or shellac, or borax, or castor oil. The fiercest and brightest aluminium combination consists of:

Aluminium in fine powder ...	1 part
Barium nitrate ...	1 part

If this mixture is packed in an iron tube, say $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. bore and with walls of $\frac{1}{16}$ -in. thickness of metal, it will melt and burn the iron like so much paper. As combustion proceeds down the tube the walls fuse and molten globules of white-hot metal fall to the ground. If a tube of any considerable length be used it should be stuck in the ground at an angle, as the molten metal falling vertically may fire the composition at the base of the tube and cause a powerful explosion. Though the proportions in the above formula give an excess of aluminium over what would be necessary for chemical equivalents the mixture is much fiercer and brighter.

Aluminium ...	1 part
Barium nitrate ...	3 parts

gives a mixture which more nearly corresponds to molecular equivalents.

Potassium nitrate may be used instead of barium nitrate in these combinations. The burning is slightly slower and the light of a different character, as may be imagined the lilac potassium flame being different from the green of barium. In the same way the mixing of borax in the flare gives the yellow sodium flame, but the intensity of the aluminium flame makes these coloured effects only slight variations from the characteristic dazzling "whiteness." Aluminium flares are not quite so "white" as magnesium ones, but the heat of combustion is much higher. Simple mixtures of aluminium powder and barium nitrate in dry powders do not bind well for packing in containers or tubes, and tight packing is essential to regularity and length of burning. Consequently such substances as boiled or castor oil, paraffin wax, shellac, borax, bird-lime, and even small percentages of sodium nitrate (which is deliquescent), are incorporated, an allowance of more compact packing. These flare combinations will all stand quite a lot of direct pressure, but glancing blows or friction should be avoided. They are less sensitive than gunpowder, but must nevertheless be looked upon as explosives, and though they burn safely enough with free access to the air, under conditions of confinement they are liable to violent explosion.

Business Changes.

MR. W. T. STEPHENSON, chemist and druggist, Sutton Surrey, has opened a branch at Cheam.

MR. H. C. H. FREESTONE, chemist and druggist, 18 manager to Ostler & Co., Ltd., chemists, High Street Strood, has acquired a pharmacy at 74 High Street Rochester.

MR. J. H. SMITH, chemist and druggist, Blackburn a Rishton, has purchased the business of Mr. W. H. Grimshaw, chemist and druggist, Darwen Street, Blackburn. Mr. Smith now controls four shops—three in Blackburn and one in Rishton. Mr. Grimshaw is continuing a Penam establishment.

MR. JOHN EVANS, pharmacist, managing director a secretary of Seymour, Ltd., chemists, 192 Stapleton Road, Bristol, has acquired the interests of Messrs. C. A. Stoll and H. G. Haywood in the business, of which he has been the manager for the past seven years. Mr. Evans is also purchased the premises.

Festivities.

Evans Lescher's Dinner.

On Armistice night the directors of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., entertained to dinner, at the Holborn

Restaurant, the members of the London staff who, during the war, left the company's service to enter His Majesty's Forces. Mr. E. A. Webb (deputy - chairman of the company) presided, and Messrs. W. P. Evans (chairman), T. E. Lescher, and S. F. Webb were also present. Mr. E. A. Webb, after paying a tribute to the memory of those who had made the supreme sacrifice, in proposing the toast of those who had safely returned, mentioned that every demobilised employé had been reinstated. From the

The Evans Man
1914-1918



staff of the company 363 men had gone on active service, of whom thirty-nine had fallen. The programme, printed in brown and gold, was arranged so as to provide a souvenir of this unique occasion, space being reserved for autographs. The illustration on the cover, which we reproduce, depicts an Evans' man in marching kit, with gas mask and a tin of I.K., ready for all emergencies.

Leeds Chemists' Peace Dinner.

The Leeds Chemists' Association held a "Peace" dinner on November 12 at the Métropole Hotel, at which Mr. N. N. Armitage (President) occupied the chair, and the chief guests were Mr. W. L. Currie and Sir William Glyn-Jones (President and Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society). Among others present were delegates from the Bradford, Harrogate, West Riding, Halifax, Dewsbury, Huddersfield, and Birstall Associations, Mr. J. A. Atkinson (clerk to the Leeds Insurance Committee), Messrs. Barker (Heckmondwike), W. B. Cartwright (Rawden), and the representatives of several manufacturing and wholesale chemists. Mr. H. Gilleghan (Vice-President, Leeds Association) in proposing the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," referred to the wartime work of the Society, and claimed for Leeds the credit of initiating the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund. He commented favourably upon the proposed federation scheme, but said he would not be satisfied until federation is compulsory. Mr. Currie, responding, said if the Society had not acceded to the Government's request for assistance in the buying of drugs and for the services of Mr. Woolcock there was little doubt that the Government would have commandeered him. Mr. Currie acknowledged the debt due to Leeds for the starting of the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund, and referred to the value of the classes for training ex-Service men. He paid tribute to the work of the private schools of pharmacy, both in the past as pioneers in pharmaceutical education and in the present. He supposed that these will ultimately be absorbed into technical schools and colleges. Mr. Currie eulogised the work of Sir William Glyn-Jones and his staff in the training scheme, in addition to their other multitudinous duties. Referring to the recent by-law controversy, he said that while he was glad to acknowledge the graceful action of a member of the opposition in moving a vote of thanks to the chairman at the meeting at which the matter was finally settled, he did not consider it

was "cricket" for the minority to have reopened the subject at the recent Council-meeting. He contended that if "the roost is to be ruled in that way the sooner we get rid of that part of the Council the better," and threatened to resign his position at once if that is to be the manner of conducting the business of the Council. The minority, he said, knew the grave risk of opening the door still wider by Government action if the by-law had not been adopted, and yet they were prepared to take the risk, which the majority were not. Mr. F. Pilkington Sargeant, in proposing "The Guests," said he looked upon Sir William Glyn-Jones as the premier pharmaceutical statesman, not only in this country, but in the whole Empire and in the world. He held that a great triumph has been achieved by keeping the chemists out of the prospective distributive trades board. Mr. Sargeant looked upon all the achievements to which reference had been made as small in comparison with the great move forward in general education for the chemists. Sir William Glyn-Jones, in response, said there are possibilities of immediate changes in the conditions of the profession, and the effect on the craft will depend largely on how far chemists can take the long view. He was satisfied that the Society was never better prepared for the future than it is at present. The by-law controversy provided a useful lesson in showing that chemists are alive when their rights and privileges are threatened, and, on those lines, he could do with a similar controversy every year, to galvanise the rank and file into active interest. (Laughter.) Matters in the future will need careful handling, but he believed there are men in the craft who can do this. Sir William said he has little use for critics who are not prepared to take off their coats and work while they criticise, or for anonymous or professional critics who must criticise. Mr. J. H. Beacock, proposing "Kindred Associations," expressed good wishes to the federation movement. The toast was responded to by Messrs. W. Sutcliffe (Bradford), A. Mortimer (Harrogate), G. Walker (Dewsbury), and V. Shaw (Huddersfield). Mr. R. Broadhead (West Riding Association) proposed "The Leeds Chemists' Association," and the President responded.

West London Pharmacists' Dinner.

Like the *émigrés* who found their way back after the French Revolution, members of the Western Pharmacists' Association foregathered on November 19, after a break due to war conditions, at the Holborn Restaurant, their spiritual home. (Men, it is well known, only look spiritual when they are talking about food: hence our epithet.) After a reception by the genial President, the company, about two hundred in number, "oozed" into the Venetian Chamber and attacked the excellent dinner. Ladies were present in considerable force, and their presence inspired the President to a characteristic sally before the business of dining was ended. Among those supporting him at the top table and in the general gathering were (in addition to those whose names appear as speakers): Messrs. C. T. Allen, A. R. Arrowsmith (The Apollinaris Co., Ltd.), J. T. Barrett, R. R. Bennett (The British Drug Houses, Ltd.), G. D. Bowie (Duncan, Fleckhart & Co.), W. Browne, G. W. Evans, F. W. Gamble, W. F. Gulliver, C. H. Hampshire, R. K. Harvey, A. H. Jenkin, G. J. Knight, H. Martin (assistant-secretary), E. T. Neathercoat, C. A. Noble, H. R. Procter (treasurer), F. A. Rogers, H. H. Robins, G. A. Tocher, B. R. Wilkinson (secretary), and W. Wilkinson. It was announced that apologies for absence had been received from Messrs. J. H. Cuff, T. E. Lescher, and J. Keall. After the loyal toast had been honoured and the crumbs removed, an instalment of a capital programme of music paved the way for the toasts. The first fell to the lot of Mr. W. E. D. Shirliff, who proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society" in a speech deftly compounded of compliment, reminiscence, and forecast. The Ministry of Health was the King Charles's head of the evening, and Mr. Shirliff, like most of the subsequent speakers, succumbed to its spell. Mr. E. White, in a humorous response, defended the policy of the Council as revealed during his presidency. "The Houses of Parliament"

gained in importance among the toasts by being proposed by Sir William Glyn-Jones, and replied to by Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock, M.P. Sir William hinted that posterity will have some very nice things to say about us, and drew a pleasing analogy between the functions of Parliament and those of the Pharmaceutical Society: "they make laws; we make by-laws"—which he refrained from pressing. He made some pungent criticisms on the Profiteering Act—waxing almost Elizabethan over the "all drugs" of the Board of Trade—and told the audience a neat dispensing story that ought, he suggested, to have been related to the High Court the other day. Mr. Woolcock responded with his customary felicity of persiflage merging by fine shades into eloquence. The House of Commons, he declared, was a place (or the place) in which one could learn more, in some things, than anywhere else—except in the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. A. R. Melhuish followed with the toast of "The Medical Profession," coupled with the name of Dr. W. H. Willcox. Dr. Willcox, in reply, referred to his ten years' association with the Pharmaceutical Society as Government visitor to the examinations, and paid some handsome compliments to pharmacists, civilian and military. Something like a shudder was perceptible in the audience as he forecasted the addition of bacteriology and other new studies to the future curriculum of the student of pharmacy; but some racy reminiscences of an extemporised examination for Arabs in Mesopotamia dispelled the gloom. The remaining toasts were "The Western Pharmacists' Association," proposed by Lieutenant-Colonel Dr. J. R. Watt, D.S.O., and replied to by the President; and "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. C. A. Noble (ex-President), and replied to in a charming three-minutes' speech by Major Dr. Herbert Dixon. The Western Pharmacists' Association, has, it is safe to say, never held a more successful function.

Westminster Wisdom.

By the "C. & D." Parliamentary Representative.

PRICES OF QUININE SULPHATE.

The President of the Board of Trade is being asked as we go to press why the report of the Committee on Prices and Supplies of Quinine Sulphate has not been published as promised.

RETAIL BUSINESS LICENCES.

The Minister of Labour stated on November 12 that the question of dispensing with the necessity of obtaining licences before retail businesses can be opened is at present under consideration.

GERMAN IMPORTS.

Potash compounds, other than manures, have been imported from Germany from November 11, 1918, to October 31, 1919, to the value of 53,780*l.* said Sir Auckland Geddes in the House of Commons.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

In a return furnished to the House of Commons giving a comparison of the number of cases of diseases of animals in 1918 and 1919, it was stated that up to November 8, 1919, 2,686 animals were attacked by foot and mouth disease, against 40 in the corresponding period of 1918.

ALIENS RESTRICTION BILL.

During the consideration of this Bill in the House of Commons, on November 13, a clause was added making it unlawful for a former enemy alien to acquire within three years any interest in a key industry or any share in a company registered in the United Kingdom to carry on any such industry.

VACCINE AND INFLUENZA.

As we go to press the Minister of Health is being asked whether instructions have been issued by his Department to medical officers of health to arrange for a supply of anti-influenza vaccine, or whether those M.O.H.s who are notifying the public that such vaccine is available at a certain specified charge are doing so independently of the Ministry.

NURSES REGISTRATION (No. 2) BILL.

The Minister of Health moved, in the House of Commons on November 18, that the Nurses Registration (No. 2) Bill be read a second time. The Bill proposes to set up a council and a register of nurses, the register to be divided into a general part—a register of male nurses, children's nurses, mental nurses, and others. A fee is to be charged for registration and an annual fee of 2*s.* 6*d.* to each nurse on the register. The Bill was generally approved by members who spoke, and was committed to a Standing Committee.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS BILL.

In introducing the Patents and Designs Bill for second reading in the House of Lords last week (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 63), the Lord Chancellor explained the purpose of the Bill which, he said, has been framed in the light of experience obtained in carrying out the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914, and is put forward in the interests of reconstruction and of trade generally. Special attention has been given to provisions to prevent the obstructive use which may be made of foreign-owned patents. Several provisions of the Bill were criticised by members, and it was committed to a Committee of the whole House.

TRADE MARKS BILL.

The Lord Chancellor, in introducing this Bill in the House of Lords on November 12, explained that one of the objects of the Bill is to prevent the abuse of the word "marks." He said the commonest form of such marks is the use by an owner of his word mark not for its proper purpose of distinguishing his goods from other people's goods, but for giving a name to an article. It was never intended under any of the Trade Marks Acts that this particular abuse should be sanctioned which gives the owner in fact a perpetual monopoly of the manufacture of the article. Lord Emmott asked what is meant by "any single chemical substance" in Clause 6.

PATENT MEDICINE LEGISLATION.

Sir Philip Magnus, on November 19, asked the Prime Minister whether, having regard to the further demands on the country connected with public health and the ill-effect of the use and advertisement of certain patent medicines, the Government will take an early opportunity of introducing a Bill dealing with some of the recommendations of the Select Committee on Patent Medicines, whose report was published in 1914.

Dr. Addison replied: The subject referred to in the question has been having my careful consideration, and I am hoping before long to be able to take some practical steps in regard to it. But I am not to-day in a position to state the nature of those steps nor the date. I may assure the hon. member that I appreciate the importance of the subject, but I must have regard also to numerous other matters of a more pressing character.

OPIMUM CULTIVATION IN CHINA.

Sir J. D. Rees, on November 17, asked the Prime Minister whether he is aware that, at a Conference of British Chambers of Commerce in China, the British Minister has stated that the cultivation of opium is rife in nearly every province in China; and whether, since this is the case, any useful object can be served by giving immediate effect to the International Opium Convention of The Hague, 1912, without waiting for the ratification of that instrument by other countries.

Mr. Harmsworth, who replied, said: No report has yet been received from His Majesty's Minister in Peking as to the statement alleged to have been made by him at the Conference of British Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai. It is unfortunately true, however, that reports received from His Majesty's Legation during the past year tend to show that there has been a recrudescence of opium cultivation in certain provinces in China, which is mainly due to the present unsettled political conditions in the country. The Government have made strong protests against this state of affairs. As regards the second part of the question, the member was referred to Article 295 of the Peace Treaty, which provides for bringing the Opium Convention into force.

Birth.

CUMMINS.—At 27 Merryfield Street, Cheetham, Manchester, on November 6, the wife of James Cummins, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

MCDOWELL-WRAY.—At Knock Wesleyan Church, on October 29, James McDowell, Ph.C., Newtownards Road, Belfast, to Elizabeth Victoria (Lily), daughter of Mr. D. Wray, Belfast.

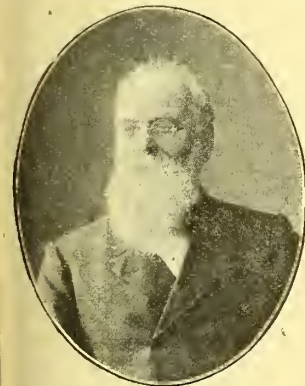
MILLAR-SMART.—At Lamb's Hotel, Dundee, on November 15, by the Rev. William Hamilton, Dr. A. H. Millar, Chief Librarian, Dundee, to Margaret, daughter of the late Mr. David Smart, chemist, Port Glasgow.

Deaths.

FORD.—At 31 Brighton Place, Portobello, on November 9, suddenly, Mr. John Ford, chemist, 10 Corniston Terrace, Edinburgh.

HULME.—On November 7, Mr. George Hulme, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-seven. Mr. Hulme was for some years in business in High Street, Market Drayton.

KINROSS.—At Inveresk, on November 9, Mr. Andrew Kinross, chemists' printer and carton manufacturer, St. James's Place, Edinburgh, aged eighty-six.



MR. A. KINROSS.

Mr. Kinross was probably the oldest lithographic printer and the last of the old school of master-lithographers in Edinburgh. Entering the service of Mould & Tod in 1844, he remained with them for thirty-five years, and then took up a partnership in the firm of Christie, Malcolm & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1885 he returned to Edinburgh, where, together with the late Mr. George Black, he established himself in Hanover Street; this partnership was dissolved in 1899, Mr. Black leaving to start on his

own account, and Mr. Kinross carrying on under his own name. This he continued to do till 1915, when he took into partnership Mr. T. W. Jack, who had been associated with him for twenty years. An unusually active man, Mr. Kinross rarely missed a day's work for seventy-three years. He was one of the first to foresee the development of packed proprietaries, and invented machinery for making collapsible boxes. Since April 1913 he had ceased to come to business; he removed to Innerleithen, and latterly to Inveresk. He is survived by a widow, a son, and a daughter. The funeral took place at Warriston Cemetery on November 12.

SALTER.—At 34 Castle Street, Shrewsbury, on November 15, Mr. Percy Howard Salter, chemist and druggist, aged thirty-two.

TEBBUTT.—As briefly recorded in our last issue (p. 57), Mr. Albert Tebbutt, managing director of W. Sutton & Co., Druggists' Sundries, London, Ltd., 76 Chiswell Street, E.C. 1, died at Upminster on November 12, aged seventy-eight. The business with which Mr. Tebbutt was connected for fifty years dates back to 1660, when it was owned by Benjamin Okell. Mr. Okell was subsequently joined by Messrs. William and Cluer Dicey, and eventually the firm, after being known as Dicey & Sutton, became W. Sutton & Co. Its conversion into a limited company took place this year (C. & D.,

August 2, p. 42). Daffy's Elixir and Bateman's Pectoral Drops, two of the company's proprietaries, date back to 1673, when the business was in Bow Churchyard. Mr. Tebbutt was one of the founders of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, and served terms of office as President and treasurer. In private life he was an enthusiastic angler. The funeral took place at Hornchurch on November 17. Mr. Tebbutt's ordinary shares are bequeathed to Mr. Charles Comins, F.C.A., who is an executor, and five of the managers—Messrs. C. Andrew, J. Wilson, F. T. Baggott, G. Starling, and W. Starling, who will continue to carry on the business.

Personalities.

MR. R. LORD GIFFORD, J.P., Ph.C., has been appointed a member of the Blackburn Higher Education Committee.

MR. W. F. CHARLES, chemist and druggist (Zenobia, Ltd.), Loughborough, has been elected mayor of the borough.

MR. F. E. EVANS, chemist and druggist, Lynn, has been elected Vice-President of the local chamber of commerce.

MR. G. LE MESURIER MANDER (Mander Bros., manufacturing chemists, Wolverhampton) has been nominated as High Sheriff of Staffordshire.

MR. ROBERT FOURACRE, Ph.C., pharmacist to the West End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Welbeck Street, London, W., has been appointed chief pharmacist to the Westminster Hospital, S.W. 1.

MR. J. A. ALBAN ATKIN, chemist and druggist, 243 West End Lane, London, N.W. 6, has been adopted as a candidate in the Belsize ward of the Hampstead borough council, in which a vacancy has occurred.

MR. C. W. JEWELL, who recently retired after fifty years with D. & W. Gibbs, Ltd., soap manufacturers, has been presented by the directors with a silver coffee service as a mark of appreciation and esteem for his faithful services.

MR. W. S. TAVENER, chemist and druggist, who has entered upon his second year of office as Mayor of Guildford, recently received the Lord-Lieutenant of Surrey at a reunion of the 1/5th (Territorial) Battalion of The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment at Guildford.

MR. HENRY ELLISON, a director of Henry Ellison, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Cleckheaton, was entertained recently by the Zetland and Friendship Lodges of Freemasons in commemoration of his gift of 1,000*l.* to the fund for the annual Masonic treat to the aged poor of Cleckheaton.

MR. R. H. PICKARD, D.Sc., F.R.S., has been appointed Principal of the Battersea Polytechnic, London, at a salary of 1,250*l.* per annum. Dr. Pickard has been Principal of the Municipal Technical School, Blackburn, since 1908, and has been for some years consulting chemist to the Corporation of Blackburn and to the Blackburn Cotton Employers' Association. During the war his services were given voluntarily to the Explosives Supply and Chemical Warfare Committee of the Ministry of Munitions. He was educated principally at Birmingham, where he was born forty-five years ago.

MR. GEORGE DALRYMPLE has resigned his position with Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., after twenty-one years' service on their Liverpool laboratory staff. The esteem in which he is held by his colleagues was manifested on November 14, when he was presented with a suitably inscribed gold watch. Mr. J. C. Turner presided at the gathering. Messrs. Donald Cameron and Edgar Wood spoke of Mr. Dalrymple's pleasant association with his fellow-workers, and of his practical interest in their welfare. Miss Bousfield (laboratory staff) made the presentation. Mr. R. Roberts, on behalf of the Basilio Chess Club, with which Mr. Dalrymple has closely identified himself since its inception, presented him with a painted framed chessboard. He feelingly expressed his thanks. Mr. Dalrymple has entered into partnership with Mr. S. J. Banks, another ex-member of Evans' staff.

Trade-marks Applied for.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are grouped.

- (From "The Trade-marks Journal," October 29, 1919.)
- SPINDOPE**: with desert picture of mounted Arab and sun: for goods (1). By Mann & Cook, 7 St. Michael's Alley, Cornhill, London, E.C. 5. 389,765. (Associated.)
- DURADIO**: for all goods (1). By the Walsamur Co., Ltd., Helin's Lane, Darwen, Lancs. 393,679.
- VISCOCLE**: for goods (1). By Fredk. Boehm, Ltd., 15-17 Jewry Street, London, E.C. 5. 394,166.
- VERMISTIME**: for ground vermin destroyers (2). By E. W. Blackner, Ash Cottage, Bentley, Farnham, Hampshire. 391,743.
- ELLISINE**: for chemicals (2) and for medicinal chemicals (3). By J. E. Ellis, Grove House, Town Street, Horsforth, near Leeds. 392,651/2. (Associated.)
- EL VAMPIRO**: for insect-powder (2). By Allaire, Woodward & Co., 105 Main Street, Peoria, Ill., U.S.A. 393,419.
- VIS-ZEE** BRAND OINTMENTS: for ointments, etc. (3). By V. Sax, 9 Horsley Buildings, Adelina Grove, Mile End, London, E. 1. 395,474.
- ANTOBES BRAND A SPECIFIC FOR OBESITY**: for an obesity medicine (3). By L. Van Straten, 42 Great Russell Street, London, W.C. 1. 395,354.
- R A B**: for kiesel oil (4). By R. A. Bird & Co., 140 West George Street, Glasgow. 394,867. (Associated.)
- HERON**: for dextrans, etc. (4). By W. R. Pettit, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. 4. 394,288.
- GLASER** and "CRISTAR": for optical instruments (8). By Barr & Stroud, Ltd., Caxton Street, Anniesland, Glasgow. 394,553/4.
- LONDON PRIDE**: for goods (42). By H. Savory & Co., Ltd., 21, High Street, Lewisham, S.E. 15. 395,250.
- FLOWER SHOW**: for food substances (42). By G. A. Hazes, 14 Philpot Lane, London, E.C. 3. 394,159.
- CHERRYCOO**: for all goods (42). By McKerrrow Bros., Ltd., 15 Brown's Buildings, Exchange Street West, Liverpool. 394,362.
- CRISTONA**: for food substances (42). By Brownhill-Went, Ltd., 95-104 Skinner Lane, Leeds. 394,904.
- ONCHOCOLINE**: for food substances (42). By J. H. J. Nieuwenhuys, Hooimarkt 4-10, Haarlem, Holland. 395,215.
- KARN BRAND** under picture of Viking for an alcoholic beverage (43). By Ibris & Co., Ltd., 120 Pratt Street, Camden Town, London, N.W. 1. 394,559. (Associated.)
- NOMOFRIC**: for all goods (47). By Bruntons (Sudbury), 1919, Ltd., Station Road, Sudbury, Suffolk. 394,369.
- BETTESHEA**: for perfumery, etc. (48). By B. Hickman, 11 Bear Lane, Leeds. 391,797.
- CAMPORUM**: for hair preparations (48). By C. J. Stuart, 12 Broomlands, Paisley. 394,540.
- CASCO**: for all goods (48). By Claudius Ash, Sons & Co., Ltd., 5-12 Broad Street, Golden Square, London, W. 1. 394,705. (Associated.)
- ICYCA**: for perfumery, etc. (49). By Van Oppen, Ross & Ind, Ltd., 33 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2. 395,125.
- NALOID**: for perfumery, etc. (49). By the United Drug Co., corner of Greenleaf and Leach Streets, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. 395,755.
- (From "The Trade-marks Journal," November 5, 1919.)
- SARIBATANA**: for all goods (1) and (42). By Stowell & Co., 24 Hackins Hey, Liverpool. 397,069/095. (Associated.)
- FIRELINE**: for goods (1). By A. Milburn & Co., Ltd., 65 High Street East, Sunderland. 395,734. (Associated.)
- CHEMICAL TRADE ORGANISATION** and monogram "C.T.O." on shield device ("Chemical Trade Organisation" disclaimed): for chemicals (1) and (2), medicinal chemicals (3), and for scientific instruments, etc. (8). By C. T. O. Syndicate, Ltd., 85 London Wall, E.C. 2. 393,611/2/3/5.
- AQTABON** and device for compositions: for preventing boiler scale (1). By the Power Chemical Co., 17 Broad Chare, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 394,397.
- CARRY ON**: for chemicals (1), medicinal chemicals (3), goods (47), and for perfumery, etc. (48). By L. Harrison, 5 Regent Road, Salford. 394,539/40/41/42. (Associated.)
- I G O**: for chemicals (2). "A G O": for medicinal chemicals (3). By Fabrique de Produits Chimiques Flora Dubendorf, Switzerland. 392,245/252. (Associated.)

Trade Notes.

ROSINE PERFUMES.—Mr. W. H. Calnan, 5 and 6 Ludgate Chambers, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C. 4, sends us one of the new show-cards for Rosine perfumes. It is an original design and very attractive. Chemists can obtain the show-cards on application.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING PREPARATIONS—stick, powder, or cream—are now again obtainable from the J. B. Williams Co., 71 Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1. An advertising campaign to the public has recently commenced, which should bring a demand to the chemist.

CHRISTMAS PERFUMES.—Attention is called to the advertisement of Aytton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, which gives particulars of a number of high-class perfumes suitable for presentation purposes. The supplies of the lines enumerated are limited, so that orders will need to be placed promptly.

THE WARSAW CO. FOR TRADE AND NAVIGATION, LTD., Nowy Swiat 55, Warsaw, have opened branch offices in London at Holland House, 1-4 Bury Street, E.C. 3 (telephone, Avenue 655), and Liverpool at 20 Chapel Street (telephone, Central 2284). The manager for the United Kingdom is Mr. Robert T. Chapman.

AMAMI SHOWCARDS.—Prichard & Constance (Wholesale), Ltd., 469 Holloway Road, London, N., proprietors of "Amami," advise us that the principal wholesalers have consented to distribute their showcards to retailers. As these showcards are particularly fine, chemists are recommended to ask for a supply when ordering Amami lines.

ROBARTS, LTD., as will be seen from an announcement in the "New Companies" section, has been reconstructed to meet the needs of a growing business. The directors and management of the new company will be the same as before, and the trade accounts of the old company will be settled by the new company in the ordinary course of business.

CURACEA NERVE TONIC.—The Curacea Co., Elm Grove, London, S.E. 15, are offering a bonus parcel of Curacea liquid nerve tonic, showing a profit of 60 per cent. Show-cards and counter-bills are also supplied. The price of the remedy is protected under the scheme of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, as will be seen from the advertisement in this issue.

"THE HEART OF THE CAR" is the title of an illustrated book on internal-combustion engines which has been sent to us by W. H. Dorman & Co., Ltd., Stafford. The book contains a fascinating account of the manufacture and uses of the Dorman engines, which are claimed to be absolutely trustworthy and the best petrol engines to employ in transport work. Any of our readers who are interested should write for a copy of the book.

Information Department.

INFORMATION WANTED.

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|--|---|
| 90/23. Calcii saccharas; first-hand supplies. | 94/43. Wusver tincture (for malaria). |
| 97/33. "Aoral" (Japanese isinglass and liquid paraffin). | 94/62. "Lotus" sick-room thermometer. |
| 95/22. "Kyron" heaters. | 92/43. "Belstin." |
| 85/71. Foster's cough remedy. | 86/19. Woods' Ferritonic. |
| 94/43. Dr. Armstrong's mixture. | 99/19. "Baume du Commandeur" (4-oz. bottles). |

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

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|--------------------------------------|---|
| "Alexandra" toilet powder, 92/44. | "Kapsol," 90/39. |
| "Alka Saltrates," 93/41. | "Mecca" hot-water bottle, 85/14. |
| Ammon. carb., 90/44. | Nickel crucibles, etc., 164/35. |
| Binn's steel combs, 88/64. | "Nostrolin," 88/5. |
| Carrick's liquid peptonoids, 88/33. | "Ovaltin," 93/41. |
| Descollonges frères (agents), 97/26. | Phloroglucin, 90/23. |
| Enamelled ironware, 80/32. | "Phosphatine," 61/21. |
| "Femlose," 88/5. | Sodium hyposulphite (French and American manufacturers), 82/37. |
| "Iodolysin," 90/39. | Underwood's acetoguin tablets, 77/74. |
| "Jardex," 89/38. | |

Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

The Anti-Profitteering Game

goes on gaily, and is assuming really serious proportions. It will no doubt be greatly stimulated against us by the decision that prescriptions come within its scope. Meanwhile, there are evidences that a dead-set is being made against chemists' profits (witness what was said in the Gerrard's Cross case), and no pretence is being made to allow us the pre-war rate of profit on many articles. Conflicting decisions, too, continue to be given; in one case reported last week a chemist who had charged as many pence for an ounce of a drug as it cost shillings per pound, had to refund; in another, the principle on which his charge was made was allowed by the Tribunal. Mr. G. Baldwin makes a good point in his letter of last week: a business man not only need not, but had much better not, any more look for the best market. Meanwhile, consulting physicians are raising their fees from two to three guineas; the plumber and the glazier are getting double or treble their former wages. We, between the upper and the nether millstone, are having our profits reduced and our expenses doubled.

The Judgment

in the King's Bench Division in the Wood Green cases (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 51), whether good in law or not, strikes the non-legal mind as absurd, and is undoubtedly unjust and seriously injurious to us. It does not indeed of necessity affect prices, and I am glad to see that both the Wood Green cases have since been dismissed by the Committee; but in another not unimportant respect it injures us seriously by lowering our office in public estimation. The position of skilled workmen is still left to us, but our claim to professional status is not. I cannot be accused of overvaluing the professional aspect of our calling, but it has a value, and the tendency up to the delivery of this judgment was to an increase of its value. It will certainly, in the near future, make a considerable difference to us whether we are, by the public on the one side and by the professions on the other, regarded as mere tradesmen and trade-workers (however skilled), or as entitled to professional rank. This is, I say, an important matter; not only is the honour of pharmacy at stake; the fortunes of individual pharmacists are at stake too—not only their social position, though even this nobody but a fool will in the present constitution of society regard as negligible—but their election to higher offices and wider spheres of usefulness than are open to the mere shopkeeper.

So much for

the general question: some of the arguments upon which the judgment rests demand a more minute consideration than they appear to have received. Is dispensing a service or a sale? It involves both, but its essential character is undoubtedly that of a service, and, rightly judged, this fact removes it from the category of a sale. Does the medical practitioner who supplies his own medicine sell it? If not, why not? He too hands over his "medicinal preparations," and though he may not ostensibly charge for them as we do, the difference between him and us in this respect is in method and appearance only—a sort of legal fiction. The service he renders may be a little larger than ours in proportion to the "selling" equation, but they are both there. Then there is the question of the meaning of the term "medicinal preparations." The obvious, common-sense interpretation is that it refers to merchantable articles, whether drugs, or such things as talcum and fuller's earth (which, though not, strictly speaking, drugs, have a certain remedial value), put up and actually offered for sale at fixed or commonly current prices. But prescriptions are not offered for sale; they are not in the proper sense merchantable articles; and the fact that it never has been and is not now the general custom of pharmacists to base their charges for dispensing them upon the price of

the ingredients ought, in my opinion, to have been emphasised in support of the application for a writ of prohibition. This brings us back to

My First Point

I am surprised that no reference was made by counsel to the principle on which our payment for Insurance-dispensing work is based. I have always welcomed this as buttressing, if it does not establish, our claim to be regarded as professional men. Dispensing is there treated as service, which essentially it is; the fact that we hand over a concrete article is not allowed to obscure the real nature of the transaction, as is most unjustly done in this decision of the High Court. I am not saying that we are fairly treated in regard to Insurance work, but the principle is a sound one, and one we ought to uphold. If these Wood Green cases lead us to seek for a sounder basis for our dispensing charges than, as a body, we have yet found, it may prove to have been in some respects a blessing in disguise. I hope Mr. J. W. Adamson's valuable suggestion (which has reached me since the above was written) will be taken up and acted upon.

The Minister of Labour

appears, from his announcement to the Scottish Executive that the compounding or dispensing of drugs and medicines, etc., and the operations incidental to the sale thereof will be exempted from the scope of a Trade Board, to take a juster view of our responsibilities than the Lord Chief Justice, and indeed no reasonable person, not hide-bound by legal modes of judgment, would think of putting these operations on the same level with boot-making and similar work. No appeal from this amazing judgment being possible, an Amending Act ought at once to be promoted.

Mr. Deakin's Declaration

that, as Chairman of the Local Associations Executive, he is prepared to advocate the complete separation of that body from the Pharmaceutical Society in the event of the latter being found incapable of interference in trade matters, is a welcome sign of the times, and there is some plausibility in his plea that no decisive steps towards forming a new organisation should be taken until the decision of the Courts is known. But, so long as the Society comprises a section of the trade only, its legal competence is not all that has to be considered. Unless it popularises its government in such a manner as to attract virtually the whole body of chemists to its ranks, it neither will be, nor ought to be, accepted by them as a satisfactory guardian of their trade interests. There may be an intention on the part of the Council with the acquisition of new powers to infuse a new spirit into its policy, but its record in the sphere of business is not such as to beget confidence either in its capacity to meet our requirements or its expressed desire to do so. In any case, there is no harm, while the legal question is still undecided, in formulating a new scheme, if it be only as a hint to the Society what our requirements really are.

The Term Silent Spirit

is quite correctly explained in your reply to "G. S.," but is its application confined to spirit of wine, as your note seems to imply? Ure, writing in 1839, speaks of "well purified or clean spirits, such as the distillers call silent whiskey." This, in itself, may mean only that "silent whiskey" is a name for spirit of wine, but the N. E. D. (from which I take it) has this further quotation from Spon (1879): "The Irish distillers . . . assert further that the Scotch produce or 'silent spirit' as they agree to term it . . . possesses no flavour," which on the face of it seems to refer to Scotch whisky. I have neither of these works at hand and may misunderstand them, but it would be interesting to know whether the Irish distillers really do malign the rival beverage of Scotland by affixing to it this neutral, and by implication opprobrious, term.

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Editorial Articles.

Profiteering Persecutions.

THE rulings of some of the Profiteering Committees are fast reducing the system of retail trading to an absurdity and rendering the Profiteering Act an instrument of persecution by any spiteful person who chooses to take an alleged grievance to the local Profiteering Committee. The committees are dealing with technical matters which are evidently beyond their competence, and if the committees are to remain steps should be taken at once to set up expert sub-committees to advise in all cases of complaints against chemists. This may require an amendment of the Profiteering Act, but as the Act was passed through all its stages in a few days it should not be beyond the powers of the Government to ensure that justice is done at the earliest possible moment to honest men. Another amendment might take the shape of abolishing complaints regarding price quotations. At present a cantankerous person may inquire the price of a given article at a dozen shops and cause eleven shopkeepers to appear before a tribunal because the prices they quoted were above that quoted by a twelfth trader. The absurdity of sanctioning such an iniquitous proceeding is obvious when it is stated that the difference between the prices may be a matter of pence only. There should be power to punish informers whose complaints have proved to be wildly unfounded or who fail to put in an appearance at the meeting of the Profiteering Committee at which the complaint is to be investigated. We know of several cases where chemists waited for several hours with solicitors and expert witnesses, prepared to prove that the charges against them were unfounded, but the complainant never turned up. A proceeding such as this, which costs an innocent person much time and money, is an injustice which no Government should tolerate. In regard to the ruling of the High Court that dispensing is a sale under the Profiteering Act, we must again emphasise the fact that nowhere during the proceedings was it suggested that remuneration for dispensing a prescription should not be charged. We should be glad if chemists would fix their attention upon the necessity of agreeing as to a maximum charge for dispensing, apart from the retail price of the ingredients in the dispensed article. This is a matter which requires urgent attention, as the diversity of practice in arranging remuneration for dispensing is bewildering to Profiteering Committees, which have often very little knowledge of trading. The suggestions that have been made so far as to suitable dispensing fees to be charged are the adoption of local lists, such as that proposed for Sheffield (*C. & D.*, October 18, p. 63) or Mr. C. T. Allen's plan (*C. & D.*, May 3, p. 53). The former plan is based on the retail price of the ingredients and container, plus a minimum charge of 4s. 6d. per hour to cover time and establishment charges. Mr. Allen's system is founded on the cost of the ingredients, dispenser's time, establishment charges, and container, and having thus arrived at the actual cost of the dispensed article to add 50 per cent. to the price so as to yield a profit of 33½ per cent. to the chemist. Another suggestion which has reached us is that the dispensing fees which are obtained for Insurance dispensing should be taken as a starting-point, these fees for private dispensing being multiplied by three, four, or any other number that may be decided upon. This method seems to necessitate the pricing of the ingredients at cost, or if the retail prices are worked out a lower multiple of the dispensing fee may be required. Whichever method is decided upon, a minimum dispensing fee of 1s. per article (mixture, pills, etc.) has been suggested as little enough in view of present circumstances. One has only to reckon out the cost of the ingredients in a prescription for six pills to see that the cost bears no relation whatever to the time and skill required in dispensing the pills. In defending a dispensing fee the increase in dispensers' salaries and the rise in establishment charges should be especially emphasised. We will now deal with other points upon which we have been asked for advice. The first is in regard to the defence which the chemist should make to any charge under the Profiteering Act. Unfortunately

the time given (not less than three days) to prepare a defence and produce rebutting evidence is always short, and this has been a matter of great difficulty even where the Chemists' Defence Association or the Proprietary Articles Trade Association is engaged in the defence. It is more so when a chemist has to deal with the matter unaided by skilled advisers. In this connection several subscribers have written expressing appreciation of the reports in this Journal of cases which have come before the Profiteering Committees; these have helped many chemists in formulating a hurried defence. There is a point chemists should remember so soon as they receive complaints from the clerk of a local Committee, and that is to check carefully the date of the alleged offence against the Profiteering Act. According to Regulation 15 of the Board of Trade complaints must be delivered at the office of the local committee "within four days of the date of the sale or transaction which is the subject of the complaint." Another matter is the necessity of bearing in mind the wording of the Profiteering Act in regard to the rate of profit. Section (1) (ii) contains the saving statement in regard to profits:

Provided that a rate of profit which does not exceed the fair average rate earned by persons in the same way of business as the seller upon the sale of similar articles under pre-war conditions, shall not be deemed unreasonable.

This is binding upon local committees, to whom, under section 2, the Board of Trade has power to delegate its powers. If, therefore, it can be proved that before the war the rate of profit on a certain transaction was ten, twenty, or a hundred per cent., and that the particular rate was not being exceeded in the complaint before the Committee, there is no unreasonable profit. The question of fixed prices under the Proprietary Articles Trade Associations' scheme has been raised in a definite form before the London suburban Committee in the case of Fellows' group (reported elsewhere in this issue). The changes in the prices of proprietary articles owing to war conditions and increased taxation of proprietary medicines have been numerous and rapid. Mr. Cyril H. Kirby, for the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, very ably argued the case before the local Committee referred to; and, as the Committee's conviction is to be appealed against, we may hope that some definite rule may be arrived at. As we mentioned above, the question of proving that a rate of profit is not unreasonable is of the utmost importance. The best-known pre-war retail price list is that of the Liverpool Chemists' Association. We believe an examination of most of the items in that list will show that the profits arranged under Philip's "Standard" Retail Price List are below those of the Liverpool list. We should like to remind subscribers who are rusty on the methods of working out rates of profit that we published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST last year a paper by Mr. John Humphrey, which gave full particulars of the methods of calculating percentages of profits. The two numbers in which the paper was printed—July 6 and 13, 1918—are still obtainable from the publisher, but will be useful if we reprint some of the rules which Mr. Humphrey gave:

1. A simple rule for finding the percentage of profit on cost is to multiply the number representing the profit in pounds, shillings, pence, or farthings by one hundred and divide the product by the number representing the cost in money of the same denomination. Thus, say the cost is one shilling and the sale price one shilling and sixpence; the profit on cost is sixpence. Expressing both cost and profit in pence, the problem may be set out as follows:

$$\frac{6 \times 100}{12} = \frac{600}{12} = 50 \text{ per cent.}$$

2. The percentage of profit on sales is readily found by multiplying the number representing the profit by one hundred and dividing the product by the number representing the sale price. Thus, in the case of an article sold eighteenpence, with a gain of sixpence to the seller, the following shows the result:

$$\frac{6 \times 100}{18} = \frac{600}{18} = 33\frac{1}{3} \text{ per cent.}$$

The amount that must be added to the cost price in order to produce a definite percentage of profit on sales

may be ascertained by multiplying the number representing the cost by that indicating the required percentage, and dividing the product by one hundred minus the required percentage. Thus, in the case of an article costing one shilling, on the selling price of which it is desired to make a profit of 25 per cent.—

$$\frac{12 \times 25}{100 - 25} = \frac{300}{75} = 4.$$

That is to say, fourpence must be added to the price of the article in order to realise a profit of 25 per cent. on sales.

4. A modification of the same rule serves to show the proportionate amount that must be added to the cost price, expressed in hundreds of pounds, shillings, or pence, in order to produce a definite percentage of profit, the required percentage being multiplied by one hundred, and the product divided by one hundred minus the required percentage. Thus, to produce a profit of 17 per cent.:

$$\frac{17 \times 100}{100 - 17} = \frac{1700}{83} = 20.48$$

That is to say, 20.48 pounds, shillings, or pence must be added to each 100 in the cost price in order to show a profit of 17 per cent.

5. The rule showing how much to add to cost in order to produce a definite percentage on profit of sales may be usefully supplemented by a further rule, showing what amount must be added to cost in order to produce a definite percentage of profit on that cost. If the cost is 12, and it is desired to add a profit of 25 per cent., multiply the cost by the required profit and divide by 100, thus:

$$\frac{12 \times 25}{100} = \frac{300}{100} = 3.$$

That is to say, threepence must be added to the price of an article which costs one shilling in order to realise a profit on cost of 25 per cent. But this, it must be remembered, is not actual profit, either net or gross, as would be the case if it were profit on sales. The actual profit is only one-fifth of the sale price, or 20 per cent.

We recommend our subscribers to re-read the whole paper, which contains several useful tables. The last remark we should like to make is that chemists in towns outside London should meet and decide upon a course of action in case of local complaints. The local Profiteering Committee is, as stated above, required by the Regulations to give a minimum of three days' notice to the respondent, and it is better to proceed at once to prepare locally a defence than to waste time in communicating with the Pharmaceutical Society, whose advice, as we have said before, consists mainly in telling members to apply elsewhere. If chemists against whom complaints are made are members of the Chemists' Defence Association or the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, they should communicate with whichever Association the nature of the complaint seems to justify. A telegram followed by a letter giving fuller particulars enables the officials of these Associations to study the case and advise as to the defence with as little delay as possible.

As a postscript to this article we may add that information has reached us that the Pharmaceutical Society has sent out to local Associations' secretaries a circular headed "General Lines of Defence regarding Profiteering Complaints." The "common or garden" chemist will be glad to note that in the covering letter it is stated:

The Committee [Local Associations Executive] consider it inadvisable for you to circulate this matter to your members; you should only communicate to them such information contained in the general remarks as is in your opinion necessary.

Members of local Associations may, however, be assured that they will not miss much, as the information in the circular is common knowledge to readers of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Some chemists, whose intelligence is rated at such a low standard by the Pharmaceutical Society's officials, may well be inclined to say, with Lord Fisher, "Sack the lot."

The Position of Antimony.

At the present time it is difficult to give an accurate or trustworthy statement as to the actual position of antimony. It can be mentioned, however, without fear of contradiction that the industry in China (which market more or less influences the other world's centres) is still in the throes of a severe depression.

This depression has undoubtedly become more acute by the serious extent to which mining operations have been hindered as a result of the enormous advance in bar silver. Whatever may be the amount of crude antimony produced in China, it is probably very small at present. We understand from an authoritative quarter that the metal cannot be shipped at a profit at the price now obtainable in the chief consuming markets. In other words, Eastern quotations for either crude or refined antimony are too high to permit of European or American importers negotiating orders for fresh shipments. Unfortunately for the Chinese industry, there is not much prospect of any fundamental change in local conditions while the price of silver is apprehended to remain at a very high level for an indefinite period, whereby the cost of living and economic conditions generally must be expected to remain very stringent. Moreover, the after-effects of the war are still being felt owing to accumulations of metal existing in the United Kingdom and the United States, which were originally intended for war use. It may seem somewhat peculiar that the state of the mining and smelting industries in the Far East is even now worse than it was within the few years which preceded the war, when the price of refined antimony fell as low as 28*l.* and crude metal to about 25*l.* a ton. The price of silver was then, of course, very low, and the cost of production was a long way below what it is now, owing to low wages and cheap fuel and materials. In consequence of the enormous rise in silver and various other causes, the cost of production in China has been about trebled, and this gives an idea of the great difficulties which confront the industry. The Chinese labourer being paid in silver coin, it is obvious that the outlay for wages has risen in proportion to the extent of the rise in the white metal. Increased costs in all directions certainly tend to bar the way to a revival of mining enterprise in China until better prices are obtainable in the world's markets. The great boom experienced in 1915, when record high prices were reached, was greatly accelerated by the big demand for Russia, while it is a well-known fact that more shrapnel was used on the Russian front than on any other war front, and a large portion of Russia's supplies was manufactured in Canada and shipped through Great Britain. The price of regulus then rose to about 125*l.* a ton, or as high as in the Russo-Japanese War, and crude touched about 80*l.* a ton. With the collapse of Russia the outlet for antimony, of course, became considerably reduced, but it increased again a great deal when America joined the Allies, and there was a temporary recovery in prices. With the termination of the war large Government stocks were left in America and this country, which had the effect of bringing down the price again to a little below 40*l.* a ton for English regulus, from which the market has steadily recovered on an improving trade demand and falling stocks, and the heavy reduction in the supplies from sources of production. There is still a good surplus in this country, amounting to well over 3,000 tons, but the rallying tendency in prices has been assisted by the much higher terms demanded by Far Eastern shippers and the much stiffer attitude of French smelters on the considerably higher cost of production. The following figures of our imports for the last five years, and also of the exports, convey an idea how supplies have been affected either by the growth or the diminution of demand during the war period:

United Kingdom Imports of Ore.

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Tons	9,179	22,561	31,236	19,326	8,917

United Kingdom Imports of Crude and Regulus.

From	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
France	160	483	1	61	224
China	1,294	3,432	768	2,498	846
Japan	307	467	236	2,425	1,197
Mexico	1,543	—	—	—	—
Other foreign countries	137	99	570	67	2
British possessions ...	74	213	295	407	335
Total in tons ...	3,515	4,694	1,870	5,458	2,604

Exports of British Regulus and Crude.

To	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Russia	1,226	1,873	3,569	1,203	—
Germany	140	—	—	—	—
Holland	158	17	20	4	—
America	2,190	301	1	329	—
Other foreign countries	156	152	148	104	117
British possessions ...	416	2,547	2,010	73	1,368
Total exports, tons	4,281	4,895	5,758	1,713	1,475

Between war and peace conditions it is obvious that the world's production has fluctuated considerably, and it is quite certain that smelting operations in the chief producing countries have fallen off materially since the armistice was concluded. This is to some extent indicated by the much reduced imports of antimony ore into this country and the United States since last year. Within the 1916-17 period the Bolivian ore exports rose to about 30,000 tons per annum, but have since fallen to very low dimensions. At the height of the pressure of war demand, the world's total output of regulus and crude metal might possibly have exceeded well over 50,000 tons, but this may have been since about cut in half. Given a further advance in prices, production should tend to recover somewhat, but it is quite impossible to obtain any reliable estimate of the present output. The consumption for general industrial purposes seems on the increase, and this, alongside of the much higher cost of production, makes for a firmer market.

The Delivery of Spirits from Bond.

A STEP of importance in the direction of a policy which we have long advocated has just been taken by the Government in doing away with the restrictions on the delivery of spirits from bond. As our readers are aware we were not convinced of the wisdom, even as a war-time measure, of section 15 of the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915, which gave power temporarily to the Treasury to restrict the delivery of dutiable goods from bond, and we have opposed even more strongly the amendment in section 1 of the Finance Act of this year, which confirmed this power to the Treasury without limit of time. Now under the influence of irritated public opinion, the exercise of the restriction is abandoned, and for so much we have to be thankful. But we are not sanguine that the results looked for by the general public of a substantial approach to the pre-war condition of things in the spirit market will be realised. It is true that the official returns show close on 120 millions of proof gallons of spirit in bond on October 31 last, a figure which represents more than two years' supply on the pre-war basis of consumption. And with this has to be included a large stock of rum which the close of the war has left on the hands of the Government. But serious restrictions on the supply of spirits still continue under the provision of the Immature Spirits (Restriction) Act, 1915, which since coming into full force on May 19, 1916, prohibits spirits from being delivered out of bond for home consumption if they have not been warehoused for at least three years, except (1) spirits delivered duty free for use in arts or manufactures, or mixtures or preparations made with duty-paid spirits; (2) plain British spirits distilled at not less than 60 o.p., or foreign unsweetened spirit or rum of a like strength, to persons officially authorised to receive them; (3) British compounds, such as gin and (4) imported gin, perfumed spirits, and liqueurs. We except gin, both home and foreign, which is treated with such exceptional favour under the Act, it will be seen that much still remains to be done if the pre-war conditions as to the supply of alcoholic beverages are to be restored. For ourselves we see no sufficient reason why they should not be. Restrictions, combined with heavy duty on spirits, create a practical monopoly in the hands of a very few makers or importers, who have thus an undue advantage in their dealings with the general body of consumers of spirits. It ought to be the policy of the Government to discourage such a tendency, especially when doing so would be likely to be of advantage to the Exchequer.

The Future of Sugar.

ABOUT a week ago the Food Controller raised the price of sugar to the public by one penny per lb., but those in a position to judge believe that this is merely a beginning, and that next year there will have to be further advances, as the world supply of sugar is insufficient to meet the demand, and, at the present rate of consumption a continued shortage is to be expected. It appears from a statement issued by the Royal Commission on Sugar Supply that the present retail price is 3d. per lb. below the price at which sugar bought now could be retailed, and for some months past the loss on the sale of sugar has been met out of the reserves accumulated during the earlier period of control, or, in other words, out of the profits made by the Sugar Control. The causes of the world's shortage are well known. Germany and Austria, producers and exporters of sugar to a very large extent prior to the war, are inevitably, this year, not producers and exporters but purchasers of sugar, as they have very little home-grown produce. In fact, the beet-sugar production in Europe has fallen by 4,200,000 tons since 1914, while the cane-sugar production has risen by only 1,800,000 tons, thus leaving a net decrease of 2,400,000 tons in the supplies. Another factor is that the United States, having become enforced teetotalers, are much larger consumers of sugar than they were. In fact, the consumption of sugar in all foreign countries continues on the up-grade, the American domestic consumption, for instance, during the first nine months of this year, being 22½ per cent. higher than in the same period of the previous year, independent of exports, and it is to be feared that the same experience exists in other directions. Moreover, the high price of sugar in this country compared with the pre-war price has not led to a diminished consumption, and these factors tend to make the position more acute. Thus the competition for sugar in all countries has increased and is increasing by leaps and bounds, while the supplies have not been developed in anything like the proportion to the demand. Prices have, therefore, advanced on the uncontrolled or "free" market to a considerable extent, and the values of privately imported sugar have increased by 5s. to 10s. per cwt. It appears that the very high prices obtainable for this "free" sugar in the United Kingdom attracted considerable supplies to this market, but the Food Controller now takes control of all sugar arriving here after December 27 next. With the view of enforcing economy the authorities have decided that the total quantity of sugar to be imported into this country during 1920 is to be at least 500,000 tons less than the quantity to be imported during the present year. Whether this will influence the Cuban prices it is difficult to say, but in all probability the sugar will only go to other countries, including Germany—if finance can be arranged. We have been relying almost exclusively on Cuban sugar, and we have an agreement with America for one-third of the Cuban supplies. This agreement expires shortly, and Mr. Lunge, of the Sugar Commission, is not very hopeful that it will be extended. The present ration of sugar to the public is 8 oz. per head, but those behind the scenes believe that next year there will be a further curtailment of the ration and a price exceeding 1s. per lb. Enforced economy is, therefore, absolutely necessary in all directions, as there will be a long interval before the estimated great deficit can be made up, even though the European beet-growing countries cultivate a large area next spring. As it is, the cost of medicinal preparations containing sugar are dearer, those including compound quinine powder. As syrup, molasses, and liquid glucose have been decontrolled much higher prices are now obtainable, but this should induce better supplies. Honey, flowing from the sugar shortage, has already had a sharp advance of 15s. to 20s. per cwt., and is still rising. Saccharin, the public demand for which has fallen off, will, in all probability, be more in evidence next year.

MR. WILLIAM THORNER, 198 Burnley Road, Padiham, of Thornber, Sons & Co., manufacturing chemists, Green Lane, Padiham, who died September 23, intestate, left estate valued at 443l. 17s. 8d.

Insurance Act Dispensing.

A Record of matters concerning Chemists' interests in the National Health Insurance Acts.

Reports from Local Centres.

ENGLAND.

Blackburn.—A report issued by the Insurance Committee states that "Rep. Mist." is prohibited, and the doctor must now write a fresh prescription each time. The Committee has appointed a special Committee to discuss, with the Pharmaceutical Committee, the terms of service for chemists during the ensuing year, and to recommend any amendment which might be considered advisable. Mr. John Pomfret (Ewood) has been included among persons supplying drugs and appliances. During August 9,559 prescriptions were dispensed, at a cost of 367l. 2s. For September the prescriptions dispensed numbered 9,392.

Hampshire.—At a meeting of the Insurance Committee, held on November 3, the South-Western Joint Prescription Pricing Committee reported that they had found it necessary to revise their estimate of expenditure for the present year. The number of prescriptions received in February, March, and April exceeded by more than 123,000 the number received in the corresponding months last year. The proportion of the supplementary levy due from the Hampshire Committee was put at 40l., and this it was decided should be paid forthwith. A communication was read from the Manchester Insurance Committee asking for the Committee's support to the following recommendations:

That Insurance Committees should be empowered to undertake tests of drugs dispensed for insured persons; that provision should be made to secure that a sufficient number of insurance doctors shall be resident in the area in which they practise; that insurance doctors should be required to provide adequate and satisfactory accommodation for patients attending their surgeries.

It was resolved to instruct the delegates of the Insurance Committee attending at the meeting of the National Association of Insurance Committees to give the strongest possible support to each of the above points.

Nottingham.—At a meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee for the County Borough of Nottingham, held on November 12, the following officers were elected for the current year: *Chairman*, Mr. A. Eberlin; *Treasurer*, Mr. A. E. Beilby; *Secretary*, Mr. A. L. Milne; *Pharmaceutical Service Sub-Committee*, Messrs. A. Eberlin, E. S. Waring, E. C. Carr. A discussion ensued on Circular C.L. 53, from the Pharmaceutical Society, and on the Draft Regulations, but, at the request of the Pharmaceutical Society, no action was taken in either matter. It was decided that the Chairman should approach one of the chemists of the area, with a view to co-opting a twelfth member on the Committee.—The Nottinghamshire Pharmaceutical Committee also met on November 12, when, following a request of the Ministry of Health to co-opt another member, it was resolved to ask Mr. Priestley (Newark) or another chemist of that locality to offer his services. The new features of the Regulations were discussed.

Worcestershire.—A meeting of the Pharmaceutical Committee was held on November 13, Mr. W. Corbett in the chair. The following accounts were passed for payment: Balance on checking expenses (1918), 7l. 4s. 11d.; extra levy on 1918, 12l. 12s.; approximate levy for 1919, 35l. 12s.; returning officer's expenses, 1l. 7s.; expenses of Messrs. Corbett and Price (delegates to Local Associations Executive Conference), 4l. 4s. Reports on checking from April to June showed an average error of 0.03 per cent. Sir William Glyn-Jones, who was in the locality, attended the meeting and contributed to a discussion on the 1920 draft regulations. The hours of business of every pharmacy in the county were submitted by the secretary for the formation of a rota if necessary. Mr. J. J. Meakins, of Evesham, was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Pout owing to his reappointment as secretary.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was held at 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on November 11. Mr. J. E. Connor, J.P., President of the Society, in the chair. The following members of the Council were also present: Dr. A. J. Barnes (Vice-President), Dr. J. A. Walsh, Dr. J. C. McWalter, Messrs. G. D. Beggs, J.P. (Hon. Treasurer), W. F. Wells, James Michie, G. A. McLean Lee, Charles E. Digges, H. Lancashire, J.P., R. Blair, Thomas N. Moffitt, Wm. J. Haddy, D. M. Watson, Victor E. Hama, and A. Owen Wells.

DUNDALK TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

The Registrar (Mr. A. T. Ferrell) submitted a letter, dated October 23, from the Municipal Technical Schools, Dundalk, thanking the Council for according recognition to the schools for courses of lectures in theoretical chemistry, but regretting they could not see their way to grant recognition on the practical side.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

The following wrote notifying changes of address:

Mr. C. J. Farren, Ph.C., to Market Square, Bushmills; Mr. J. A. McKeo, Ph.C., to Lintwyche Road, Kedion, Brisbane, Queensland; Mr. Alexander Templeton, Ph.C., to the Medical Hall, Garvagh, co. Derry; Mr. H. J. Manley, Ph.C., to the Medical Hall, Ballybay; and Mr. Wm. Carson, R.D., to General Delivery, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada.

THE IRISH PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL.

The Registrar read a letter from the Irish Office stating that the Irish Public Health Council has been fully constituted, and until a vacancy occurs it is not possible to appoint any more members. The claims of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for representation on the Committee will be carefully considered on the occurrence of a vacancy.

REPORTS FROM THE EXAMINERS.

The Registrar submitted reports from the examiners upon the Preliminary, Pharmaceutical Licence, Pharmaceutical Assistant, and Registered Druggist examinations. Thirty-five candidates presented themselves for the Preliminary examination, of whom 19 passed, 6 with honours, 3 of them being ladies, 16 candidates being rejected. For the Pharmaceutical Licence examination, 20 candidates presented themselves, of whom 9 passed, 5 with honours, 11 being rejected. For the Pharmaceutical Assistant examination, one candidate presented himself and he failed. For the Registered Druggist examination, 10 candidates presented themselves and 5 passed.

PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION.

The following, who submitted certificates from other bodies, were admitted to Preliminary registration:

Mr. Daniel Carey, Kilmihil, co. Clare; Mr. Patrick Francis Cullen, 89 North Main Street, Wexford; Mr. Patrick Gilchrist, Killyconnan, Stradone, co. Cavan; Mr. M. J. Heneghan, Lower Bridge Street, Westport, co. Mayo; Mr. Richard C. Jeffers, 25 Landscape Terrace, Crumlin Road, Belfast; and Mr. E. W. Massey, 13 Harcourt Street, Dublin.

The Pharmaceutical Licences of the following were sealed: D. Sheehan, J. P. Ryan, J. Molony, J. D. Broderick, D. C. Slattery, E. R. Owen, Kathleen McBride, J. Shiel, and W. Power.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

Dr. Henry Hunt, M.P.S.I., was re-elected an examiner to conduct the Botany and Materia Medica Division of the Pharmaceutical Licence examination. Mr. H. J. Simmer, M.P.S.I., was re-elected an examiner to conduct the Pharmaceutical Assistant examination. Mr. George Brown, M.P.S.I., was re-elected an examiner to conduct

the Registered Druggist examination, and Mr. T. Alexander W. Hill, M.A., B.Sc., 85 Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, co. Dublin, was appointed an examiner for the Preliminary examination in the room of Mr. W. Johnston, whose full term of office had expired. There were five other candidates.

ELECTIONS AND NOMINATIONS.

The following were elected as members:

Mr. M. J. Corbett, Ph.C., Foynes, co. Limerick.
Mr. J. P. Dowling, Ph.C., The Pharmacy, Clara, King's County.
Mr. John McGregor, Ph.C., Milford, Armagh.
Mr. S. C. Nicholl, Ph.C., 206 Ethelbert Street, Winnipeg, Canada.
Mr. A. Templeton, Ph.C., The Medical Hall, Garvagh, co. Derry.
Mr. E. E. Wolfe, Ph.C., Wolfe's Medical Hall, Kinsale.
Mr. J. A. Doyle, Ph.C., Phibsborough Drug Hall, 363 North Circular Road, Dublin.
Mr. J. W. Gray, Ph.C., 24 English Street, Armagh.
Mr. E. J. Burke, R.D., 120 Summerhill, Dublin, and Mr. A. W. Stevenson, R.D., 101A Bradbury Place, Belfast, were elected associate druggists.
Mr. Harry Weiner, Ph.C., 34 Longwood Avenue, South Circular Road, Dublin, was nominated for membership.

FEES FOR DISPENSING.

Arising out of the recent decision in the English High Court, Dr. McWalter proposed:

That every qualified compounder of medicine is entitled to an adequate fee over and above the commercial value of materials used for compounding or dispensing a medical prescription.

Dr. Barnes seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously.

The question was referred to the Law Committee for consideration.

AN EXAMINATION PAPER.

Dr. Barnes said he had heard a complaint in connection with one examination and in connection with one subject of that examination ever since he had become connected with the Society. The complaint was that the candidates had not time to do the written paper in practical pharmacy in the Licence examination. He did not advocate extending the time, because it was already a pretty long day; but he suggested that the examiners be asked, officially or unofficially, to regulate their questions. He had looked into the examination papers for the last few tests, and to his mind it would be humanly impossible to answer all the questions completely in two hours, which was the time allowed. He suggested that the examiners should modify the paper so that it might be done in two hours.

Dr. McWalter said he had also heard complaints; and he thought the adoption of Dr. Barnes' suggestion would make the examination fairer and a more adequate test.

Mr. W. F. Wells suggested that the examiners be asked whether they found that the candidates generally were able to answer the questions. Let them take the papers at the last examination and see how many of the candidates had failed to answer or to attempt all the questions, and see whether it was the weak men in the other parts of the work who had failed to do so. If the majority of the men had time to do the papers he did not think an alteration ought to be made. But if, on the other hand, they found that the candidates were not able to answer the questions in a fair manner then something should be done to shorten the paper or lengthen the time.

The President suggested that they should communicate with the examiners and ask them whether they found that the candidates had not sufficient time to answer the questions.

Dr. Barnes said he agreed with the suggestion of Mr. Wells that, before the Council did anything, they might confer with the examiners and obtain their opinion on the matter. He made a proposal to that effect.

Dr. McWalter seconded the proposal, which was adopted.

PLACE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Dr. McWalter proposed, in accordance with notice of motion: "That the annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland for 1920 be held in Belfast." He said that some of them thought that it would be a good thing to have an occasional meeting in the North, so as to come into touch with their members up there and show them that they took an interest in their affairs. It had been suggested that to do this was contrary to the Act of Parliament. He had looked into the Act, and he found in it nothing that made it mandatory in them to hold their meetings in Dublin. It was merely a matter of convenience. They might afterwards hold meetings in Cork and Derry.

Dr. Barnes said he had very great pleasure in seconding the motion. This was a matter of supreme importance. The suggestion had frequently been made within the last few years by members; and it was the duty of the Council to meet the members in every way possible. He also had looked into the Act, and he did not think the suggestion that there was anything in the Act to prevent the annual meeting being held outside Dublin was correct. From his study of the Act he thought that even a Council meeting might be held in Belfast, if necessary.

Mr. Lancashire said he supported the motion with pleasure, and he hoped it would be passed unanimously. The holding of the annual meeting in Belfast would result in making the North know the South better; and it could not be denied that meeting one another in that way would probably do them all good. He would be very pleased if the annual meeting were held another year in Cork. On the occasion of the annual meetings they should have little social functions, and should discuss various matters of interest to the members of the Society all over the country. He was confident that, if it was decided to hold the meeting in Belfast, the Northern members would give their visitors a warm and hearty reception.

Mr. Beggs said of course they were taking into consideration the cost of going to the North. They would have to pay the expenses of the auditors and the Registrar and the scrutineers. He hoped he would not be treasurer.

Mr. Watson said he would like to ask if there was any practical reason why the meeting should be held in Belfast. There were various practical reasons why it should be held in Dublin. Dublin was the headquarters of the Society, and it was more central. He did not say that it would be contrary to the Act to hold the meeting outside Dublin; and he would be prepared to hold it in Cork, Belfast, and Galway if he saw any practical reason for doing so. But he did not see any. He did, however, see practical reasons for not changing it from Dublin. The declaration of the poll could not be made at the annual meeting if it was held in Belfast, because the voting-papers must come to the Registrar at the Dublin headquarters on the day of the election, which was the day of the annual meeting.

Mr. W. F. Wells said he would be pleased to support Dr. McWalter's suggestion if they could legally hold the meeting in Belfast, and hold it there without upsetting the whole regulations of the Society in reference to the annual meeting. He suggested that they might submit the matter to their own law adviser for his opinion as to whether they could legally hold the annual meeting in Belfast or outside Dublin. Mr. Wells referred to some of the regulations, and said that Mr. Watson had touched on the strong point. Unless they altered their regulations it would be utterly impossible to hold the meeting in Belfast. The Registrar was to receive the voting-papers up to 12 o'clock on the day of the election. Then it took him and the scrutineers until about 5 o'clock to deal with them and prepare their report, and the annual meeting was at 7.30. If the Registrar went to Belfast it would mean closing the Dublin offices for two days. In 1918 the Registered Druggist examination took place on the day following the annual meeting. How could the Registrar be in Dublin at 10 o'clock on a Tuesday morning if he was to be in Belfast at the annual meeting the previous night?

Mr. Hardy said he could see very great difficulties in the way of holding the meeting in Belfast. But if it

could be done it would have the very good result of bringing the Society more into touch with the registered druggists of the North.

Mr. V. E. Hanna said he felt some sympathy with the Northern members on the subject. He suggested that the matter be postponed for a month, and said they might in the meantime be able to find some way out of the difficulty.

Dr. Barnes said that though the annual meetings of the Society might possibly continue to be held in Dublin, they might have an Irish Pharmaceutical Conference meeting alternately in the large towns all over Ireland on the same lines as the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Mr. Hanna proposed his suggestion of a postponement of the matter for a month as an amendment.

Mr. Hardy seconded the amendment, which was adopted by a majority.

MEMBER WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION.

Mr. Hardy made a personal appeal to Mr. Blair to withdraw his resignation as a member of the Council. The fact that he had not been elected as Vice-President was due to the necessity of having either the President or the Vice-President resident near Dublin, so that he might be in touch with the Registrar.

Dr. Barnes (Vice-President) said it might be of interest if he mentioned that about three months ago a member of the Council asked him if he would like his name to be proposed for the office of Vice-President. He immediately replied, "No," and suggested that the councillor referred to should propose Mr. Blair, inasmuch as he thought that some such compliment to their members in the South of Ireland was overdue. The councillor then reminded him of what he had overlooked—namely, that the then Vice-President, Mr. Connor (who resides in Newry), would in all probability be made President; and in that event it followed that the new Vice-President must be a local member, in order that the business of the Society might be carried on without interruption. It was on those grounds, and those grounds only, that he (Dr. Barnes) consented to his name going forward.

The President said he would like to see Mr. Blair occupying the position of Vice-President, but if he had been elected to that office they would then be placed in the difficult position of having both the President and Vice-President living a long distance from headquarters. He thought that when Mr. Blair considered what Mr. Hardy had said he would see that the right thing had been done, and he hoped he would withdraw his resignation.

Mr. Blair said his constituents in Cork had felt that there was a reasonable chance of having this time a Vice-President, there never having been a President or Vice-President from the South of Ireland. But perhaps, according to what he could gather from Mr. Hardy and the other members, the time was premature, and he would withdraw his resignation. (Applause.)

The President: Thank you, Mr. Blair.

Deed of Arrangement.

McGrath, Louis, 116 Richmond Row, Liverpool, dry-salter. Trustee, P. S. Booth, 2 Bixteth Street, Liverpool, accountant. Dated, November 8; filed, November 12. Liabilities, 1,754/; estimated net assets, 200/. Among the creditors are: E. Cook & Co., Ltd., 30/; Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., 5/; Ogston & Tennant, Ltd., 88/; A. Bird & Sons, 30/; Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., 28/; J. & J. Colman, Ltd., 18/; Hodgson & Simpson, Ltd., 17/; Lever Bros., Ltd., 215/; Oxo, Ltd., 261/; Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., 17/; J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd., 40/; W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., 129/.

MR. HUGH GRIFFITHS, B.Sc., 15 New Bridge Street, London, E.C. 4, has been elected as the British Chemical Trade Association's representative to the "Aircraft Subcommittee on Chemicals" of the British Engineering Standards Association.

Associations' Winter Session.

Aberdare.—The annual meeting of the Aberdare Valley Chemists' Association was held recently, when the following officers were elected: *President*, Mr. T. Reynolds (Herwain); *Vice-President*, Mr. J. Reynolds (Mountain Ash); *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*, Mr. T. H. Davies (Boots, Ltd., Aberdare). It was unanimously decided that the secretary should write to C. E. Fulford, Ltd., and Thos. Keating on the lines of the letter received from the Dublin Association, and to the Glamorgan Pharmaceutical Committee suggesting that a county meeting be held periodically to discuss Insurance matters. The Profiteering Act was also discussed, and it was agreed that the price-list of Mr. Philip (Herne Bay) be taken as representative of pre-war rates of profit on drugs, and that sundries and toilet articles should show a profit of 33½ per cent. up to 3s., beyond that 25 per cent.

Bournemouth.—The monthly meeting of the Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association was held on November 14, the President (Mr. D. D. Buchan) in the chair. The Profiteering Act was discussed, and it was resolved to adopt the minimum retail-price list. The President, Mr. Rose, and the Secretary were appointed to formulate a scheme of dispensing charges.

Bradford.—The Bradford Pharmacists' Association met on November 13, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Sutcliffe. Attention having been called by the hon. secretary (Mr. A. T. Bailes) to a conference of delegates of trades affected by the Profiteering Act, to assist the local Tribunal by the provision of monthly price fluctuations, it was regretted that, by some accident, the chemists had not been notified of the conference. The secretary was instructed to get into touch with the Chamber of Trade on the matter, and the delegates to that body were asked to pay special attention to the subject. An address on

COSTS, PROFITS, AND WAGES,

involving advocacy of a complete costing system, was given by Mr. Herbert Skinner (member of the Pharmaceutical Council). Mr. Skinner said he was everywhere asked how chemists are going to pay the big wages which are being asked on the present basis of the business. Mr. Skinner held that the business is not made to yield the profit it ought to do, because very few chemists appreciate the necessity of full costing up, to allow for all standing charges and time and labour, and to make every side of the business pay for itself, instead of running some lines at the expense of those which pay better. In the vicious circle of costs, profits, and wages, profits have gone up in many industries, but in the case of the chemist, speaking generally, the ratio is less now than before the war. The Profiteering Act is a natural outcome of the vicious circle, and, though it has objectionable features, it has some good points also, and the chances are that it will be continued after the expiration of the original six months. The chemists of Bradford, he thought, are on the right track in getting into touch with traders generally and with the Profiteering Committee on this matter, and the prospects are better there than in some other towns. London, he said, has been badly treated by some of the Tribunals, and he gave instances. In some of the cases where the chemist has been penalised, Mr. Skinner said, the profit ought really to have been greater than it was, in order to cover all charges. If 2s. per hour was fair before the war, surely 2s. 6d. is very modest now. To meet the increases in cost of living and wages, the rate ought to be 5s. Mr. Skinner suggested the dividing of the chemist's business records into five groups, showing the cost and yield of the different sides of the business. He hoped that a good costing system will be published in detail shortly after Christmas. The Profiteering Act, he said, will do a service if it shows chemists the need for proper costing. Mr. Skinner asked Bradford chemists what time they considered covers the whole of the dispensing work, basing the business on a 48-hour week. He himself calculated it at about two hours per day. A member

suggested that three hours will be nearer. Could any member say what would be the percentage of business in simple drugs alone? Mr. M. Firth said that can hardly be given until they have made an analysis. Mr. Skinner said several friends of his had done so, and it proved that the business in drugs alone is not by any means so extensive as some chemists think. Mr. F. E. Burdett suggested that the man who has a small rent to pay and has no assistants will be able, on Mr. Skinner's method of costing, to sell at a materially less margin than his larger competitor. Mr. Skinner said in his calculations he reckoned on a 100% rental as a unit, with a chemist, one assistant, and a boy. Calculated on the groups on their normal ratios of profit, he found that in yielding the 5s. per hour and paying the cost of the 2s. 6d. it will provide a fair turnover and profit. If they divide that into two for the small man they found he would make about 250% a year, and he (Mr. Skinner) did not consider that that is a paying proposition for a master chemist in these times. He could go out and get it elsewhere without the responsibility of his shop. Mr. Burdett said they would like to adopt the system, but they are always up against the competition of the stores, who can average the different sides of the business, including their fancy-goods side. Mr. Skinner said many a store shop does not pay on the drugs and dispensing, and would have to close but for the fancy lines. However good might be the chemist's bank balance in comparison with previous years, that does not mean that, with a proper costing system, it will not be much better, and the chemist will be able to concentrate on the paying sides and devote less time and labour to the lines which do not pay. Mr. M. Firth, proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Skinner, said he will try the system of five groups for a little while, to see how his various lines yield and what their cost is. If it does not remove the non-profitable lines it will, at least, show the chemist where he stands.

Dundee.—Mr. J. Keall (President of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association) addressed, on November 18, a meeting of the Dundee Pharmaceutical Association. Previous to the meeting tea was served at Mathers' Hotel. After Mr. Keall's address, at which Mr. C. Stephen (President) presided, a discussion took place.

Ealing.—At the monthly meeting of the Ealing Pharmacists' Association, held on November 11, Mr. E. Drayton in the chair, Captain E. A. Atkins, R.E., Ph.C., gave an address on the work of the Anti-Gas Section of the Royal Engineers. He began his address by paying a high tribute to the work of his late chief, the late Colonel Harrison, and said that it was impossible to deal effectually with anti-gas matters without speaking of Colonel Harrison. Captain Atkins traced the work of the Anti-Gas Corps from the time that the Germans first introduced this form of chemical warfare up to the date of the Armistice. The difficulties of the production of the masks, chemicals, etc., were also dealt with. At one period of the war the number of reinforcements that could be sent to France was dependent upon the number of masks that could be supplied. This was explained to the heads of factories, who took their workpeople into their confidence, with the result that all the available reinforcements were sent over, every man being provided with his mask. Horses, dogs, and pigeons had also to be provided for. During the evening Captain Atkins showed and explained masks used by the British, French, Italian, and American troops, as well as some German ones.

Eastbourne.—A meeting of the Eastbourne Pharmacists' Association was held recently, at which it was agreed that all chemists could not charge the same prices for dispensing, in consequence of the nature of businesses in various areas being so different. It was finally arranged that prescriptions be priced by means of the word "Bishopsgate," and that no member quote or charge less than the price so indicated. The use of the minimum retail price-list was decided upon.

Harrogate.—The first meeting of the Harrogate Pharmaceutical Association this session was held on November 13. There was a large attendance of members

to greet the new President (Mr. H. F. Illingworth). The President, in his inaugural address, dealt with current events in pharmacy. He strongly supported the alteration of the method of conducting the Qualifying examinations, and was satisfied that the stand he had taken in supporting the by-law was the correct one. Such men as Sir William Glyn-Jones, Mr. Sargeant, and Mr. Edmund White, he said, would not have been so emphatic unless they had been convinced that the by-law should have been passed. The Profiteering Act next claimed his attention, and his opinion was that a uniform basis for pricing prescriptions would be impossible. A man with greater expenses should have a higher price for his work. Mr. Mortimer objected to the President's suggestion that a uniform scheme for pricing prescriptions was not practicable. He contended that the man who had greater expenses usually had a greater opportunity for doing business, and had an increased turnover. He was convinced that very shortly some scheme for pricing would be evolved for pharmacy. A smoking concert, in which the President, Messrs. Hines, Weston, Parkes, and others took part, ended an enjoyable evening.

Hull.—A meeting of the Hull Pharmacists' Association was held on November 11, the President (Mr. A. S. Snowden) in the chair. A vote of sympathy with the relatives of the late Mr. T.W. Agar was passed in silence. A paper was then read by Mr. L. Sherwood Sellé, entitled *Things which are the same but different*, which was a plea for uniformity in unofficial preparations, instances being given of chlorodyne containing from one to four grains of morphine to the ounce; Godfrey's cordial with an opium content of two to six drachms of the tincture to the pint; carbolic oil of varying percentage and vehicle; all-fours, Indian brandy, etc. The lecturer drew attention to the local practice in dispensing mag. carb., some using the heavy, others the light; and tinct. chlor. et morph., which varies between the green and the brown preparations. The paper concluded by a reference to the vagaries of the retail sale of Easton's syrup.—A special meeting of the Hull and the East Riding Pharmacists' Associations was held on November 13. Mr. A. S. Snowden (President of the Hull Pharmacists' Association) occupied the chair, and welcomed Mr. P. Hawkins (Bridlington), the representative of the Local Associations Executive for the North-East area. Mr. Hawkins gave a *résumé* of the work and aspirations of the L.A.E. The President then opened a discussion on current topics, in which Mr. Brown (President of the East Riding Association), Messrs. Stancer, Sellé, Spilman, and others took part.

Salford—At the monthly meeting of the Salford Pharmaceutical Association, held on November 13, Mr. J. Lyle Davison (President) in the chair, Mr. J. W. Deakin (Northwich) gave an address on the work of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Local Associations Executive. He showed how the Pharmaceutical Society had helped chemists to carry on during the war, and paid tribute to the generosity of chemists towards the War Auxiliary Benevolent Fund. With regard to the Profiteering Act, Mr. Deakin advised chemists to adhere to such a list as that of the "British and Colonial Pharmacist," and so long as our rate of profit was no higher than in 1914 there should be no trouble. Referring to the remuneration for Insurance dispensing for 1920, he thought chemists had a good case for extra payment, and that was now before the Board of Health. After several questions a vote of thanks was accorded the speaker.

Southampton—A meeting of the Southampton Pharmacists' Association was held on November 12. Mr. Jewell (President) in the chair, at which it was decided that members whose shops were closed should not put up a notice announcing who was keeping open for rota dispensing. Those who lived over their pharmacies, while willing to do, as hitherto, urgent work, claimed that it was not necessary for Southampton, as no complaint had yet been made as to the hours of service.

Swansea.—At a meeting of the Swansea and West Glamorgan Chemists' Association, held recently, Mr. E. Varley, Mumbles (President), in the chair, a resolution was passed against the High Court judgment regarding

professional fees and profiteering, the opinion of members being that steps should be taken to get the judgment altered. It was resolved to adopt a retail price-list. Objection was raised to the sale of Glaxo by welfare centres under the municipalities at a price below that at which chemists could buy it. The raising of the deposit fee on syphons by a well-known mineral-water firm had been taken up by the President. He explained that the amount of the deposit fee appeared only on a small paper label, which could easily wash off. Mr. Varley said he had pressed the firm to take some steps to make the difference clearer, and it has now been decided to stamp the metal part of each syphon bearing the new deposit with a star. It was decided to consider the advisability of holding a social evening early next year, and to present every year one silver and one bronze medal to students at the pharmacy classes at the Swansea Technical College. Insurance dispensing contracts for 1920 were discussed.

Thames Valley.—An emergency meeting of the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association was held, on November 14, to consider Dispensing and the Profiteering Act. After discussion the following resolutions were passed and directed to be sent to the Local Associations Executive Committee:

That steps be taken to convene an urgency meeting of the L.A.E. to consider the effect of Order No. 2, Schedule F, and to act upon the behalf of the chemists for its modification at once. That the proper authority be induced to modify Order No. 2, Schedule F, and failing a satisfactory modification, legitimate measures be taken to safeguard the honour and integrity of chemists, and to protect those who are in business as dispensing chemists.

The Secretary presented a draft circular to be sent out to the various associations asking for the support of the candidature of Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P. (Kingston) at the forthcoming election of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association Council.

Worcester.—A general meeting of the Worcester City and County Association was held on November 13, the speaker of the evening being Sir William Glyn-Jones. The meeting was presided over by the President (Mr. A. E. Coverdale), and among those present were Mr. H. O. Lloyd (President of the Birmingham Association), Mr. Hampton (Vice-President), and Mr. Woodman (Secretary of the Gloucester Association), Mr. Wide (Manchester), and Mr. Stroud (Tewkesbury). It was announced that the result of the minimum dispensing-charges campaign showed, of the seventy-three circulars, with accompanying agreement, which had been sent out, chemists had signed forty-two; from six of Boots, Ltd.'s shops no reply was received, and seven others, although not signing, were willing to support Worcestershire as far as possible, so that the result was approximately two to one in favour of minimum dispensing-charges. With reference to the Profiteering Act, the Secretary stated that he had circularised members offering them the Association's support. The President then called upon Sir William Glyn-Jones to address the meeting. Much of the matter was of a private character, but the main subjects included a brief *résumé* of the by-law controversy and its beneficial effect in bringing out the fighting spirit of the pharmacist. The regulations governing the Qualifying examination were also explained, and Sir William pointed out that it would be an advantage to Worcestershire pharmacists to have a recognised technical school in their midst. He gave an explanation of the High Court decision on the Dispensing Case, and he indicated also the best means of defending frivolous complaints. As a guide for a fair cash price, he recommended the M.R.P.L. as adopted by the Association. Mr. H. O. Lloyd then gave details of the work accomplished by the Pharmaceutical Society and the Interviewing Boards, as well as of the technical school that they had established in Birmingham for the training of pharmaceutical students. After the meeting members who were returning by late trains, at the invitation of the President, enjoyed his hospitality at his private residence. Prior to the meeting about thirty members sat down to high tea at the Masonic Hall.

Trade Report.

42 Cannon Street, E.C. 4, Nov. 20.

A VERY fair volume of business has been done this week, and the export trade continues brisk. Prices, on the whole, have again a distinctly rising tendency, and the buoyant tone in menthol and Japan oil of mint is still in evidence. Shellac has had an almost unprecedented rise in the delivery market, following on a rapid advance in the Calcutta rupee price. The advance in American roots, barks, etc. (with the exception of cascara sagrada, which is lower), continues, but business is considerably curtailed by the fact that the pound sterling was only worth \$4.05 in New York on Wednesday, which means that 18½ per cent. has to be added to the American cost. In crude drug interest has centred in the auctions: Sumatra benzoin has been selling freely for export privately, and sarsaparilla has been in improved demand, likewise gamboge; guaiacum is very scarce. Balsam peru is dearer, and several of the essential oils like wormwood, spearmint, wintergreen, star anise, and cassia oils have risen in value. Spanish anise, canary and linseed are dearer; fenugreek is firmer and coriander easier. Chinese galls are higher and agar-agar has been sold at an advance. There is also a rising tendency among pharmaceutical chemicals, but business is largely of a jobbing character. Acetanilide, phenazone, tannic acid, resorcin are all higher; methyl salicylate is firmer. Phenacetin is weak and lower; pure caffeine and methyl sulphonal are also cheaper. Ammon. bromide is dearer, the other salts being unchanged. English refined camphor flowers are 1s. higher. Cream of tartar is firm and scarce, the high prices asked from France preventing imports. Formaldehyde has advanced 5s. Morphine is easier, although opium is higher in primary markets. Vanillin is very firm. Glucose is dearer.

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acetanilide	Agar-agar	Camphor	Arrowroot
Aloes	Anise oil, star	(Jp. ref. slabs)	Cadmium
(Zanzibar)	Anise, star	Castor oil	Caffeine, pure
Anise (Spanish)	Arsenic	(Eng.)	Cardamoms
Balsam peru	Fenugreek-seed	Coriander seed	Cascara
Camphor (Eng. flowers)	Methyl salicylate	Morphine hyd.	sagrada
Canary-seed	Squill	Pepper (black)	Chamomiles
Cascarilla		Phenacetin	Methyl sulphonal
Formaldehyde		Wax (veget.)	Orange peel
Galls (Ch.)		(Jp.)	
Glucose			
Guaiacum			
Honey			
Linseed			
Litharge			
Menthol			
Mint oil (Jp.)			
Phenazone			
Resorcin			
Saffron			
Saltpetre			
Shellac			
Tannic acid			
Wormseed oil			

Cablegram.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Business is fair. Menthol has advanced a further \$1.00 per lb. to \$12. Cartagena ipéacuanha is dearer at \$3.10, and the following drugs are also higher: Mexican sarsaparilla at 50c., senega at \$1.75, balsam Peru at \$3.85, balsam Canada at \$13.00 per American gallon, Oregon balsam at \$1.75, and round buchu at \$2.25. Formaldehyde is higher at 26c. per lb. Citric acid is lower at 90c. per lb.

ACETANILIDE is in good inquiry and very scarce on spot at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb.

AGAR-AGAR is firmer, with spot sales of No. 1 Kobe strip at 3s. 3d. per lb., and No. 2 Yokohama at 3s. 1d. The exports from Japan during August amounted to

104,204 kin, valued at 146,303 yen. During the eight months ended August 31 they were as follows:

To	1917 Kin	1918 Kin	1919 Kin
China ...	647,187	158,806	280,975
Hong-Kong ...	255,350	113,190	227,111
British India ...	42,415	17,743	25,183
Straits Settlements	92,482	58,041	80,298
Dutch India ...	188,037	2,9,225	183,243
Philippine Islands	29,008	18,564	21,423
Great Britain ...	76,020	1,576,188	56,510
United States ...	238,882	94,926	180,053
Other Countries ...	163,160	98,594	104,398
Kin... ..	1,732,551	2,365,277	1,159,794
Yen... ..	1,593,144	2,609,642	1,528,400

ALBUMEN is steady, with spot sellers of prime Chinese egg at 5s. 3d., and November-December shipment at 5s. 6d. c.i.f.

ANISE is steady at 80s. per cwt. for Russian, but Spanish is dearer at 87s. 6d. per cwt.

ANISE OIL, STAR, is firmer, with sales of Red Ship brand at from 5s. 6d. to 5s. 7½d. per lb. on the spot. In the drug auction 25 cases Red Ship (congealing point 15.8) were limited at 5s. 7½d.

ANISE, STAR, has been gradually advancing of late, holders now asking 127s. 6d. per cwt.

ANTIMONY.—There is no special feature, although the Government stocks last month showed a further reduction for regulus to 3,200 tons. Very little interest is evinced in fresh shipments from China, the c.i.f. quotation being 44l. to 45l. to home ports.

ARROWROOT is lower, fair manufacturing St. Vincent offering at 6d. per lb.

ARSENIC.—The trade demand appears to be rather more than sufficient to take care of the current rather light supplies, and prices have again hardened. For white Cornish powder in 5- to 10-ton lots business has been done lately at 64l. to 65l. a ton delivered London. Fair quantities have been wanted for export, and this has helped prices upward. Foreign arrivals are restricted, but business therein could be done at between 62l. to 60l.

BALSAM PERU.—The New York price has advanced to 19s. per lb., and on the spot B.P. quality has been sold at 17s. 6d. Attention should be called to the fact that a shipment of inferior limpid balsam peru is now on the way from the U.S.A., and this may be offered at a lower price. In the drug auction two cases genuine (Umney's analysis) had been sold privately.

BROMIDES.—Arrivals from the U.S.A. and Germany continue on a very small scale, and prices remain firm, with an advance in the price of ammonium, which is now worth from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. on the spot and 3s. 3d. c.i.f. to come forward. Potash crystals still command 4s. 6d. to 4s. 9d., and granular 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. Soda is scarce at 3s. 6d. and 3s. 3d. c.i.f. to arrive, but it is difficult to effect shipment from the United States.

CADMIUM.—Prices have weakened a little despite a moderate demand. The market varies from about 6s. 6d. to 6s. 3d. per lb.

CAFFEINE.—Pure crystals of Japanese make can be had from importers at the cheaper rate of 28s. per lb.

CAJUPUT OIL is scarce on the spot at 4s. 6d. per bottle, and sales to arrive have been made at this figure.

CAMPBOR MONOBROM is offered at 18s. per lb. net on the spot.

CAMPBOR OIL.—The exports from Japan during August amounted to 49,022 kin, valued at 12,248 yen. During the eight months ended August 31 the exports were as follows:

	1917	1918	1919
Kin ...	1,135,856	813,465	470,428
Yen ...	211,221	168,763	111,318

CAMPBOR (REFINED).—English flowers have been advanced 1s. per lb. to 18s. Japanese has fluctuated. At the close of last week Japanese 2½-lb. slabs sold on the spot at from 18s. 6d. to 18s. 9d., but this week sellers have appeared at 18s. 6d. The exports from Japan during August amounted to 118,714 kin, valued at 624,600 yen.

During the eight months ended August 31 they were as follows:

To	1917 Kin	1918 Kin	1919 Kin
British India ...	650,811	317,293	37,819
Great Britain ...	47,490	344,641	161,682
France ...	66,618	31,465	93,025
United States ...	1,306,962	474,329	1,108,592
Australia ...	58,436	8,801	1,719
Other countries ...	89,576	169,693	50,040
Kin ...	2,219,893	1,422,222	1,392,877
Yen ...	3,759,166	2,899,370	4,472,469

CANARY-SEED continues in demand and is again dearer. 215s. per quarter having been paid for good Morocco and 205s. for ordinary. Since then holders are asking higher prices.

CANTHARIDES.—Russian have shown more demand, and with small spot stocks, holders ask 15s. for fair. In the drug auction four cases fair Chinese were held at 5s.

CASARA SAGRADA is easier, with last year's crop offering at 100s. and two-year-old at 109s. per cwt. on the spot.

CASSIA OIL is much dearer than when last quoted. 80 to 85 per cent. c.a. offering at 8s. 9d. to 9s., and 70 to 75 per cent. c.a. at 8s. 3d.

CASTOR OIL.—English medicinal is quoted at 98/., first pressing at 96/., and seconds 94/., per ton net, barrels included, ex works Hull.

CASTORUM.—About 3,000 lb. will be offered at auction on Wednesday, December 17, on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Co.

CEDARWOOD OIL.—American has been sold at from 1s. 10d. to 2s. per lb. on the spot, and to come forward 1s. 9d. c.i.f. is quoted.

CHAMOMILES.—Fair-sized quantities of Belgian and French have arrived, and this season there appears to be keener competition than usual owing to an increase in the number of sellers. In the drug auction 16 bags fair white new-crop Belgian, with a few brown, sold at 140s. per cwt., subject.

CHILLIES have been quiet, but small lots of Japanese, which are scarce, have realised good prices.

CHIRETTA has been selling privately from secondhands at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. as to quality.

CLOVES are steady, with small spot sales of fair Zanzibar at 2s. 5d. to 2s. 5½d. per lb., and sellers. A few small lots of Penang have been sold at 3s. 1d. to 3s. 2d.

COCA-LEAVES.—The exports from Java from January to June 1918 and 1919 were as follows:

To	1918 Kilos	1919 Kilos
Netherlands ...	—	143,555
Great Britain ...	—	890
U.S.A. ...	221,120	83,121
Japan ...	158,624	4,961
	379,744	232,527

COD-LIVER OIL.—Our Bergen correspondent, writing on November 11, reports a very limited demand, and quotations are nominally unchanged.

COPAIBA is about steady, filtered South American in cases offering at 4s. 6d.; Para in cases at 3s. to 3s. 3d., according to holder; unfiltered Maranhão in casks at 4s. 6d., and in cases at 4s. 9d. per lb on the spot.

COPPER SULPHATE.—The tendency is irregular, some makers not encumbered with old stocks want about 42f. f.o.b. Liverpool for casks, but business is possible at 40f. less 5 per cent. The home demand is slack, and there is not much life in regard to export business.

CORIANDER-SEED is easier at 21s. per cwt. for good Morocco and 18s. for old crop.

CREAM OF TARTAR remains firm and comparatively scarce on the spot at 260s. for 99 to 100 per cent powder and 250s. for 95 per cent. Arrivals appear to be very few, as the high prices asked by French shippers do not encourage fresh imports.

CRESYLIC ACID has been in good demand at 2s. 6d. per gallon for 97 to 99 per cent. and 2s. 4d. for 95 to 97 per cent., naked at works.

CUMIN-SEED is quiet at 48s. per cwt. for good sifted Morocco.

EUCALYPTUS OIL remains firm and in fair reasonable demand at from 3s. to 3s. 3d. per lb. on the spot. Fair stocks are in existence on the spot, and further shipments are afloat.

FARINA is steady, with spot sales of No. 1 Japanese at 40s. to 39s. per cwt., and for November-January shipment 39s. c.i.f. is quoted. Sweet on the spot is 33s., sales to arrive including October-November and January-March at 31s. 6d. c.i.f.

FENUGREEK-SEED is firmer at 15s. 6d. to 16s. per cwt. for fair Morocco.

FORMALDEHYDE is still scarce and rather dearer on the spot and for early delivery at 175s. per barrel for 40 per cent. volume.

GALLIC ACID is very firm in view of the high cost of galls; from 6s. to 6s. 6d. is quoted for B.P.

GALLS.—Chinese are dearer, with spot sales of plum-shaped at 180s., and sellers afloat at 175s. c.i.f.; ordinary shape on the spot have been sold at 175s. and to arrive 170s. c.i.f. is quoted.

GLUCOSE.—The Liquid Glucose Order having been revoked by the Food Controller, the market is again free. Consequently there has been a sharp advance, and it is difficult to get offers. Probably 60s. per cwt. would have to be paid for liquid American.

GUINEA-GRAINS are offered in small lots at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.

HELIOTROPIN is scarce on the spot, with sellers asking 27s. 6d. per lb.

HEN-YOLK is quiet, with liquid Chinese yolk offering at 150s. per cwt., and November-December shipment at 145s. c.i.f. Dried whole on the spot is 2s. 9d.; liquid whole afloat and November-December shipment is 145s. c.i.f. Dried yolk is 2s. on the spot.

HYDRASTIS is quoted to arrive at 36s. per lb. c.i.f.

LEMON OIL remains firm, with spot prices unaltered at from 6s. 6d. to 7s. per lb., and to arrive from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

LINSEED is dearer, fair Morocco having been sold at 50s. per cwt. on the spot.

LINSEED OIL.—The home manufacturers' demand is reported good, and although there is doubtless an ample supply in crushers' hands, the tone lately has kept firm, although there is no robust feeling of confidence at Hull, where the terms accepted are several pounds under London at around 86f. a ton for spot delivery. Supplies of the raw material have been coming in on a heavy scale, and the mills are loud in their complaints in regard to the difficulties encountered in storing their products. Relief from the chronic congestion caused by the scarcity of trucks is urgently needed.

LITHARGE.—Makers have advanced their prices, and now quote from 48f. to 50f. per ton.

MENTHOL.—Last week the spot market closed with business at from 59s. to 60s., and this week up to 62s. 6d. has been paid for Kobayashi-Suzuki on the spot, but on Wednesday the price eased to 60s. paid. The exports from Japan during August amounted to 27,007 kin, valued at 240,313 yen. During the eight months ended August 31 they were as under:

To	1917 Kin	1918 Kin	1919 Kin
British India ...	6,584	11,893	5,572
Great Britain ...	17,241	107,017	43,817
United States ...	132,230	65,902	129,358
Other Countries ...	16,123	15,661	7,083
Kin ...	172,178	200,473	185,830
Yen ...	1,102,863	1,230,257	1,825,958

METHYL-SALICYLATE is firmer at from 4s. 3d. to 4s. 6d. per lb.

METHYL-SULPHONAL shows a further decline of from 2s. 6d. to 3s., importers offering at 63s. 6d. per lb.

MINT OIL.—Japanese dementholised has been sold freely at daily advancing prices, from 14s. to 16s. 3d. per lb. having been paid during the week, but on Wednesday down to 15s. 10½d. was paid. It is common knowledge that a considerable quantity has been shipped to the United States from this market this season. The exports from Japan during August amounted to 65,506 kin,

valued at 272,354 yen. During the eight months ended August 31 they were as follows:

	1917	1918	1919
Kin ...	150,202	111,524	323,515
Yen ...	340,224	230,682	951,587

MORPHINE.—Hydrochlor. powder can be had from makers at 14s. 9d. per oz.

MUSTARD-SEED.—The small lots on offer have been taken up by American buyers at an advance of about 3s. per owt., and the higher prices are likely to be maintained.

OPIMUM.—Cables from primary markets still report a rising market, and it is difficult to get firm offers. On the spot a steady business is being done on the basis of 20s. per lb. for Turkish 12 per cent. Persian is a nominal market.

A Smyrna advice dated November 1 states that the activity of last week has not in any way abated, sales amounting in all to 104 cases, which, taking them on an average of 160 lb. per case, brings up the aggregate to the grand total of 16,640 lb. The prices paid range from 12s. to 20s. per lb., as to quality and strength, and the Far Eastern markets are by far the largest buyers, with a few cases of soft shipping elastic qualities, presumably for Cuba. Within the past fortnight inquiries for the drug from the Central Powers have been reaching our usual shippers, but hitherto we cannot say whether any business has resulted; anyway, as Germany is altogether depleted of stock it is very likely that this market will come in for important supplies very soon. Taking all this into consideration, we foresee higher prices will rule in the near future, notwithstanding that London and the U.S. are convinced that prices will further drop before the year is out. The exchange for dollars and sterling has been steady at last week's figures. The arrivals are now 847 cases, against 57 last year at even date. In pre-war times the arrivals from June to November were never, or very rarely, under two to three thousand.

A Smyrna advice dated November 8 reports that several buyers came forward again for America and the Far East, resulting in an advance of 7d. per lb. Some 82 cases changed hands at 15s. to 21s. per lb., as to quality. Exchange for sterling has dropped 10 piastres to 330 piastres per pound. The dollar exchange is now \$1.27 per Turkish paper pound. Notwithstanding this lower exchange opium is firmer, with a tendency to higher rates. The arrivals are 877 cases, against 60 at same date last year.

PEPPER.—*Black* Singapore is quiet and easier, the spot value being 10½d., the sales to arrive including January-March shipment at 9½d. to 9¾d. c.i.f. London. Lampong on the spot is 11d., Tellicherry is 1s. 1¾d., and Aleppy 10½d. *White* Singapore on the spot is 1s. 5d. and November-December shipment 1s. 4d. c.i.f. London, Muntok is 1s. 6d. spot and 1s. 4½d. c.i.f. for November-January shipment.

PEPPERMINT OIL.—With the rate of exchange (Wednesday) at \$4.05 to the pound sterling (the lowest on record), 18½ per cent. has to be added to the American cost, and this is sufficient to prevent buying. Cables have been received quoting tin oil at 46s. to 47s. 6d. per lb. to come forward.

PHENACETIN is slow with an easy undertone, owing to one or two weak holders of quantity. It can be bought at from 14s. 6d. to 15s. per lb. on the spot.

PHENAZONE is from 1s. to 2s. per lb. higher at from 23s. to 24s.

PIMENTO has been quiet, with small sales at from 5¾d. to 5½d. per lb.

PODOPHYLLUM-ROOT is very dear, spot holders asking 180s. per cent.

POTASH SULPHOGUANACOLATE is selling steadily at from 22s. 6d. per lb. and upwards.

QUICKSILVER.—There is a steady good demand, and the undertone is firm. Quotations range from 17l. 10s. to 17l. 15s. per bottle, less the usual discount. Current supplies are not excessive, and consumers seem fairly well reconciled with the present basis. Of course a return to anything like pre-war prices is out of question. All metals are, owing to considerably higher costs, selling at figures materially above pre-war averages. Advices from New York state that newspapers' quotations are somewhat fictitious. These were recently given as \$80 to \$85, yet business for spot lots was at the same time

being done at over \$90 per flask. There is evidently not much stock hanging over the market.

RESORCIN has been selling at gradually rising prices, and is extremely scarce on the spot, up to 25s. per lb.

SAFFRON.—Finest Valencia is now worth from 67s. to 68s. per lb. on the spot.

SALICYLATES, with the exception of methyl salicylate, remain unchanged. B.P. salicylic acid powder is quoted at from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 6d. and soda salicylate powder at 3s. 6d. per lb.; salol is 5s. to 5s. 3d.

SALTPETRE has advanced from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cwt., British refined offering at 60s. per cwt. for crystals and granulated, and 62s. for powdered in small lots for home trade. Export prices are 62s. for crystals and granulated, and 64s. for powdered. B.P. quality is 2s. per cwt. extra.

SENEGA is irregular, with arrival prices easier at 9s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f., and there is also a quotation of 8s. 9d. c.i.f. for goods afloat. Spot is nominal.

SHELLAC.—Last week's spot market for the usual standard quality of TN orange closed easier at 480s., but with a substantial and rapid rise in the Calcutta rupee price. The market opened on Monday with sales at 487s. 6d. to 490s. and on Wednesday up to 510s. was paid. Fine orange is now 540s., A. C. Garnet 420s. to 425s., and G.A.L. 480s. In futures a good business has been done at an aggregate advance of from 40s. to 42s. 6d. per cwt., including December at 470s. to 517s. 6d. and March at from 470s. to 517s. 6d. To arrive TN for November-December shipment has been sold at 480s. to 500s. c.i.f.

SPEARMINT OIL.—American has advanced, spot holders asking about 50s. per lb.

SPERMACELE.—American refined in cases is quoted at 1s. 5d. per lb.

SQUILL.—The rat-extermination campaign helps to sustain the demand, principally for the lower grades. Supplies are now small, and the value of good pale is firmer, 75s. being wanted.

TANNIC ACID is in good demand and is dearer at 10s. per lb. for *leviss*. It is difficult to effect shipment from U.S.A., to arrive offering at 9s.

TURPENTINE has been active, the closing price for American on Wednesday being 126s. 6d. per cwt. spot.

UVA-URSI LEAVES are offered at 82s. per cwt. net on spot.

VANILLIN is very firm, makers quoting 80s. per lb., and secondhands are gradually working up to this price.

WAX, VEGETABLE.—Japanese is easier, with spot sellers at 87s. 6d. per cwt. The exports from Japan during August amount to 218,211 kin, valued at 113,475 yen. During the eight months ended August 31 they were as follows:

	1917	1918	1919
Kin ...	2,682,758	6,124,736	978,728
Yen ...	894,911	1,978,340	409,669

WITCH-HAZEL EXT.—American distilled is quoted at 18s. per gallon in casks, duty paid.

WITCH-HAZEL LEAVES show an improved export demand, fair quality can be had at 9½d. per lb. on the spot.

WORMSEED OIL.—American is very scarce and in large demand of late owing to its use in hookworm disease. Spot holders ask from 34s. to 35s. per lb.

London Drug-auctions.

London Commercial Sale Rooms,

Mincing Lane, E.C. 3, November 20.

There was a fair general demand for drugs at auction, and prices of the principal staples were firm to dearer. Cape aloes are very scarce, and for good Zanzibar in skins, which are also scarce, a considerable advance was paid. Sumatra benzoin was in small request at steady prices. Cascarilla quill sold at substantially higher rates compared with the previous public sale. Belgian chamomiles went cheaply, and previous rates for cubebs were maintained. Cardamoms were slow of sale and easier inclined. Calumba was neglected and in large supply. Siam gamboge maintains its previous high prices and has

been selling well privately. Honey proved erratic, but prices for good qualities were maintained, while middling and ordinary grades sold in buyers' favour. Ipecacuanha was the turn easier, but the bulk of the quality offered was very wiry. Nux vomica was slow of sale; orange-peel was forced off without reserve; rhubarb maintains its previous high prices. Much reduced supplies of Timnevelly senna offered and partly sold at unchanged rates. Sarsaparilla was in good demand, particularly native Jamaica, and very full prices were paid; grey Jamaica was steady. Beeswax was extremely quiet, and in view of the heavy stocks prices tend easier. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Aconite ...	13	*5	Hellebore-root...	2	0
Aloes—			Henbane (Egy.)	18	13
Cape ... (cs.)	5	0	Honey—		
Zanzibar ...	4	0	Australian ...	495	0
Anise (Russ.) ...	8	0	Californian ...	250	0
Anise, star ...	50	0	Cuban ...	269	33
Anise oil, star ...	25	0	Guatemala ...	137	0
Annatto-seed ...	273	0	Honolulu ...	331	59
Antimony (cr.)...	4	0	Jamaica ...	613	343
Areca ...	20	0	New Zealand ...	424	0
Argol (Cape) ...	71	0	Salvador ...	...	0
Balsam Peru ...	2	*2	Ipecacuanha—		
Balsam tolu ...	10	6	Cartagena ...	3	0
Belladonna-root	54	0	Matto Grosso ...	40	15
Benzoins—			Kola ...	274	38
Palembang ...	25	0	Lemon oil ... (cs.)	33	0
Siam ...	60	2	Lime juice ... (pns.)	13	0
Sumatra ...	329	11	Liquorice-juice ...	37	0
Calabar-beans ...	3	0	Liquorice-root ...	54	0
Calamus-root (hprs.)	25	0	Musk-seed ... (tin)	1	1
Calumba ...	950	0	Myrrh ...	112	0
Camphor, Ch. cr. (cs.)	25	0	Nux vomica ...	752	0
Cannab. ind. ...	71	0	Olibanum ...	108	12
Cantharides (Ch.)	8	0	Orange-flower water		
Cardamoms ...	652	60	(clys.)	14	0
Carmines ... (tins)	5	0	Orange-peel ...	56	33
Cascara sagrada ...	138	0	Orris (Mor.) ...	77	0
Cascarilla ...	10	10	Papain ...	4	0
Cassia ...	35	0	Quassia ...	32	32
Cashew-nuts ...	23	0	Rh. pontica-root ...	63	43
Chamomiles ...	14	14	Rhubarb (Ch.) ...	40	15
China-root ...	9	0	Saffron ... (tins)	4	0
Cinchona ...	52	0	Sarsaparilla—		
Coca-leaves ...	12	0	Grey Jamaica ...	36	18
Cochineal ...	30	0	Lima ...	69	6
Colchicum-root ...	12	0	Native Jam. ...	80	62
Colchicum-seed ...	3	0	Sammony ... (tins)	2	0
Colocyth ...	12	0	Senega ...	4	0
Condurango ...	8	5	Senna and pods—		
Cotton-seed ...	25	25	Alex. ...	152	10
Cotton-seed oil ...	5	0	Timnevelly ...	136	29
Cubeb ...	79	*5	Soda, caustic ... (cks.)	493	0
Cumin-seed ...	15	0	Soy (Jp.) ...	27	0
Cutch (Borneo) ...	100	0	Squill ...	12	12
Cuttlefish-bone ...	96	17	Strophanthus ...	41	0
Digitalis-leaves ...	18	0	Tamarinds—		
Dragon's-blood ...	12	4	East Indian ...	5	0
Egg-yolk ...	17	0	Tragacanth ...	55	0
Elecampane root ...	20	0	Turmeric ...	460	15
Ergot ...	9	0	Valerian ...	109	0
Eucalyptus oil ...	263	0	Wax (bees')—		
Euphorbia gum ...	40	0	Abyssinian ...	324	0
Fennel-seed ...	71	19	B nguela ...	27	0
Galangal ...	74	0	East African ...	627	0
Gamboge ...	7	2	East Indian ...	123	0
Gentian ...	142	0	Jamaica ...	20	0
Guaiacum ...	10	3	Madagascar ...	75	0
Guarana ...	10	0	Mozambique ...	145	0
Gum karaya ...	84	0	Portuguese ...	10	0
Gurjun oil ...	50	0	West Indian ...	3	0

* Sold privately

The next drug-auctions will be held on Thursday, January 15, 1920—an interval of eight weeks.

ACONITE.—Five bags of fair Japanese sold at 62s. 6d. per cwt.

ALOES.—Dearer, three cases Zanzibar in monkey skins, selling at 255s. per cwt. for good hard hepatic and for a single case of very skinny capey and part drossy at 200s. was paid. Cape is very scarce, only five cases of ordinary dull seconds offering, for part of which 49s. 6d. was bid and refused.

BALSAM TOLU.—Ten cases fair offered, of which six cases sold at 8s. 6d. per lb. Private market is firm at from 8s. to 8s. 3d. c.i.f. to come forward.

BENZOIN.—Deliveries of Sumatra from the warehouses principally for export have been good, as prices are now on a reasonable level. Demand in auction was small, however, only eight cases good fair Sumatra seconds selling at 10/. Two cases, small to medium, good yellow

Siam almonds sold at 38l.; 25 cases Palembang thirds were held at from 7l. to 7l. 10s.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Twelve bags loose greenish to brown Cape were limited at 2s. 3d.

CARDAMOMS proved slow of sale, and prices were from 2d. to 3d. per lb. cheaper, the following sales being made: Ceylon-Mysore extra bold fine pale smooth 7s. 6d. to 7s. 7d.; good bold pale 6s. 11d., and small to medium pale 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d. Splits, good bold 4s. 2d., medium to bold 4s., seed 3s. to 3s. 1d. Indian, bold medium palish 3s. 10d. to 4s. 3d., small and medium palish 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d., medium brown 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. Small to medium brown Ceylon-Malabar were held at 4s.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A lot of 125 bags fair quilly, part tick bark, was limited at 105s.

CASCARILLA was irregular but much dearer than the last public auction, five bales of lean quill mixed with stringy selling at 2s. 6d., but for ordinary lean brown stringy 2s. 10d. was paid; six bales brown siftings had been sold privately.

CONDURANGO.—Five bags fair sold without reserve at 7½d. per lb.

COTTON-SEED.—A lot of 25 bags sold at 6s. per cwt.

CUBEBS.—Seventy bags offered, of which five had been sold privately at 35l. per cwt. for fair, slightly stalky.

CUTTLE-FISH BONE.—Fair E.I. sorts were held at from 7½d. to 8d. per lb.; nine bundles had been sold privately, and a bundle of very damp sold at 6d.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Two cases of dull Singapore lump sold at 15l. per cwt.

ERGOT.—Although nine bags offered, a sample of only five was shown. These consisted of apparently sound, slightly soft and dusty Portuguese, but returned by the docks as sea-damaged. The price asked was 22s. 6d. per lb., but there was no response.

FENNEL-SEED.—A lot of 39 bags fair sound E.I. offered, for which 40s. was wanted, and 19 bags sea-damaged sold without reserve at from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per cwt.

GAMBOGE is firm, a single case of good bright clean Siam pipe selling at 40l., and for a case of good fair slightly blocky and a few dark pieces 39l. was paid.

GUAIACUM was much dearer, three boxes of fair glassy block selling at 13s. 3d. per lb.; three boxes slightly drossy were held at 10s., and two boxes inferior drossy at 5s. per lb.

HELLEBORE-ROOT.—Two bales fair Japanese offered without reserve, and a sporting bid of 35s. was rejected. Privately foreign white is offered at from 90s. to 110s., which prices are not sufficiently attractive to importers.

HONEY proved very erratic and only partly sold. Good qualities of Jamaica brought full to higher prices than the previous auction, but a concession was made on the middling and lower grades, the following prices being paid: Jamaica, fine pale pasty set, 103s. to 104s.; good pale set, 92s. 6d. to 100s.; good pale brownish set and setting, 82s. 6d. to 89s.; ordinary to fair brown, set and setting, 75s. to 80s.; dark set, 76s.; fermented, 65s. to 67s. 6d.; Cuban, pale set and setting, 90s. to 100s.; and brown, 82s. 6d. Brown to amber liquid Guatemala was held at 80s. to 90s., and fine pale set New Zealand, in cases, at 120s. to 125s. Australian, 148 cases, were bought in at 65s. to 67s. 6d., and the price of a further 105 cases did not transpire. During the auction interval a good business has been done at advancing prices, the better grades having been from 15s. to 20s. higher, and ordinary qualities 7s. 6d. to 10s. higher. The sales include Jamaica at from 80s. to 95s., Cuban at from 75s. to 85s., Chilian at 85s., and Haitian at 80s. Australian has been sold at from 55s. to 70s. per cwt. as to quality.

IPECACUANHA was about steady, a single bale of good stout sound Matto Grosso selling at 13s. 9d. Fourteen bales of part mouldy, sea and grease damaged, sold at from 13s. 1d. to 13s. 4d. for slightly, and at from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. for badly damaged, one bale going at 8s. 7d. Three bales of fair Cartagena were limited at 12s. 9d.

KOLA was steady, 23 bales of Jamaica selling at 7d. per lb. for fair bright halves; 14 bags, part mouldy, had been sold privately. A single bag of fair bright West Indian halves sold at 6½d. A large quantity of African has arrived at Liverpool.

LIQUORICE-ROOT.—A lot of 28 bales lean natural Spanish was offered at 45s. per cwt., and for 12 bales natural cut 57s. 6d. was wanted. Privately a fair demand is reported at unchanged rates.

MYRRH was quite neglected, the bulk of the offerings being common to ordinary, partly mixed Somali sorts, which were limited at from 11l. 10s. to 16l. per cwt.

NUX VOMICA.—Slow of sale; 200 pockets, small to bold, dull Calcutta were sold at 40s.

ORANGE-PEEL sold cheaply, a lot of ten cases ordinary so-called Maltese strip being disposed of at 8½d. subject, and for eight cases of fair strip 1s. 2d. was paid. At the close of the auction twelve cases fair bright strip sold at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. Three bales of quarters sold at 7½d. subject. The private price of good bright sound strip is 1s. 8d.

QUASSIA.—A lot of 22 bags fair chips sold at 45s. per cwt., and 10 bags kiln-dried went at 42s. 6d.

RHAPONTICA-ROOT.—Three bags of inferior perished sold at 3d. per lb. Forty bags of small Chinese finger sold at 10½d. to 11d. per lb. without reserve.

RHUBARB was in better demand, and very full prices were paid. Two cases medium round orange-coated Shensi, with three-quarters good pinky fracture, sold without reserve at 12s. subject, and two cases flat ditto also went at 12s. subject. A single case of small to medium flat Canton, slightly wormy (said by the broker to be the only case of Canton in London), sold without reserve at 10s. 9d. per lb. Towards the close of the auction three cases bold flat Shensi sold at 11s. 9d., and medium flat at 11s. 6d. for three-quarters greyish-pinky fracture, and for a case of pickings 9s. 9d. was paid.

SARSAPARILLA.—Native Jamaica was in excellent demand at firm rates, ordinary to fair red selling at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d., and water-damaged at 1s. 3d.; 15 bales of genuine grey Jamaica sold at from 2s. 9d. to 2s. 10d., and four bales common wormy Lima-Jamaica at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.

SENNA.—Steady. Forty bales of small to medium yellow Tinnevely leaf sold at 7½d. to 9d., and for four bales of medium to bold clean green 1s. 1d. was paid. Six bales sea-damaged pods sold at 4½d., and ten bales fair, slightly torn, Alexandrian pods realised 1s. 3d. subject. Alexandrian broken leaf was held at 1s. 8d. at which private sales have been made.

WAX, BEES'.—London stocks are fairly heavy, and prices tend easier, not a single package being disposed of in public sale.

JAVA QUININE PRODUCTION.—The report of the Bandoeng Quinine Factory for 1918 states that the activity again experienced a great extension. During the course of the year the deliveries of the various quinine undertakings amounted to 312,000 kilos. of quinine in bark form. The stocks in the warehouses at the end of December 1918 amounted to 66,266 kilos. of sulphate in the form of bark, so that the stocks had been increased by about 39,700 kilos. The net profits for the year amounted to 77,000l., which sum permitted of the payment of a dividend at the rate of 100 per cent. for the year.

"**BRITISH ENDEAVOURS TO OBTAIN CINCHONA**" is the title under which a Dutch East Indies newspaper publishes a review of the publication by the Raw Materials Committee of the Imperial Institute of Great Britain. After a brief allusion to the mention therein made that Java supplies 99 per cent. of the world's stock of cinchona, and to the monopoly thus held by Holland, the article refers to the investigations undertaken with cinchona cultivated in St. Helena, and from the plantations in the former German colonies of East Africa and the Cameroons. "Analyses have shown that the quinine content of these barks is satisfactory, and that British quinine factories are paying good prices. The cinchona plantations in these three countries are not extensive, but evidently there is sufficient bark available to make shipments of sufficient value to manufacturers, and the Imperial Institute is now investigating this point," are the closing remarks. We have already drawn attention to the great interest with which any statements dealing with Java's cinchona monopoly are being followed and recorded in the Dutch Press—a point worthy of note, as it demonstrates the importance interested circles attach to a discussion of the present position, doubtless with the intention of exerting some influence on their retaining their privileged position, although it is significant that a writer should utter a warning against any abuse of this monopoly.



Letters for this section should be written on one side of the paper only. The writer may adopt an assumed name for purposes of publication, but he must in all cases furnish his real name and address to the Editor.

Profiteering Proceedings.

SIR,—Referring to the correspondence on the subject of profiteering and the Profiteering Act, I have read carefully your very valuable reports of the proceedings before the various Committees and the correspondence from directly interested traders on the matters. Two points have struck me: (1) most of the complaints investigated are based on the disparity of prices between dealers in the same town; and (2) the Committees are not composed of individuals suited to hold the balance evenly as between buyer and seller. The proceedings should be conducted by persons appointed by the Board of Trade at a fair salary, and who have proved their efficiency to conduct investigations involving highly technical and economic points. I would suggest the Stipendiary Magistrates as proper persons to be appointed. In my opinion, if your advice and the advice of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, which is the same, is followed no adverse decision to traders will result, or at least, I should say, "should result." Regarding Mr. Baldwin's "ground ginger" proposition, he is quite safe in selling his bargain of this article on current wholesale quotations *plus* his rate of profit, with freight and cartage charges added.

Yours truly,
J. F. GRIMES.

Pomeroy.

SIR,—Aunt your report in last week's *C. & D.*, "Is Dispensing a Sale?" I would, like the proverbial Scotchman, answer that question by asking another one, *viz.*: "Is Dispensing a Profession?" In my humble opinion it is, and I am surprised that Mr. Hogg did not raise this point in his argument; as, had he done so, I am inclined to the belief that the decision of the Lord Chief Justice and the other Justices would have been very different. According to Nuttall's Dictionary the word "profession" means "a vocation, occupation, or calling such as implies a measure of learning." Legally speaking, Mr. Hawke may be right in his contention as to what is a sale, but I contend that the handing over to a customer of a bottle of medicine duly compounded by a person or his representative registered by examination under the Pharmacy Act is more than an ordinary sale, and that he is legally entitled, just as much as a lawyer or a doctor is, to include in his charge a sum to cover his professional skill in compounding that bottle. [To prevent misunderstanding it is as well to state again that nowhere in the course of the case was it stated that a chemist is not entitled to charge a fee for dispensing.—EDITOR.] The tailor Mr. Hawke refers to does not "press his suits" for nothing, and his reference to the dentist and the false teeth bears out exactly my contention. If a dentist were only allowed by law to charge for the cost and labour of making a case of teeth the poor chap would truly be "living from hand to mouth." The Lord Chief Justice based his decision on the Profiteering Act as set forth by the Board of Trade, and I contend that "medicinal preparations" does not necessarily include medical prescriptions. Like most other British Acts of Parliament, this one contains indefinite stipulations and ridiculous references, and a judge must base his decision on an Act, no matter how absurd.

Yours truly,
CAHIRCIIVEN.

SIR,—The Profiteering Act has its amusing side to the persons not primarily concerned, but it appears to me to establish certain unusual precedents. It seems that, as the Board of Trade is empowered to receive complaints and investigate unreasonable profits sought to be made,

it logically follows that a trader may be considerably worried and heavily fined for merely giving a quotation. In the case of a sale having been effected and a profit made, however, if the plea were urged that there is no law compelling any one or more persons to buy one or any thing from any particular trader and contrariwise, there is no law—Insurance dispensing and food-card business excepted—compelling any trader to supply anybody with anything, the matter of trade being one of mutual advantage. If the person or persons charged under the Act offered to refund the purchase price in exchange for the article purchased, how, in the name of justice, can a conviction ensue? I certainly do not accept the ruling that, though I keep open shop, I must supply anyone with what they demand. Am I forced to accept as a customer a woman who, because I declined to buy some dirty bottles from her, apparently jumping to the conclusion that I insinuated that she was dirty, concluded by calling me a "dirty beast"? I think not. There is no legal compulsion, and I do not see how the unwritten law of mutuality can be avoided. Another point illustrating the general injustice of law. This Act seems to ignore the average profits of general sale. A chemist might be convicted of selling for a shilling an article costing sixpence—unreasonable profit. Is no notice to be taken of the fact that his previous customer may have been for a box of "Pine Lozenges" at 1s. 3d., profit 1d., or his succeeding customer a box of "Healing Balm," same price, same profit? Sales, 3s. 6d.; gross profit, 8d. = 19 per cent. gross profit, when apparently Profiteering Committees accept 33½ per cent. on cost as reasonable. Another point worthy of consideration is: Are the private financial circumstances of the seller to be of no consideration? A bachelor well financed can naturally afford to sell at a lower rate of profit than a man working from hand to mouth, with perhaps a wife and children, and possibly his mother-in-law thrown in as a debit balance, to keep, and yet the poor man runs the risk of prosecution and fine. Finally, if this iniquitous Act results in the general lowering of profits, the cost of national investigation will be no small sum, and to that will need to be added a very considerable reduction in income-tax returns. It seems, therefore, that the only people likely really to profit by it are the "legal gentlemen," and that is doubtless well understood and appreciated by them.

Enfield Wash.

GEORGE F. CORRAL.

SIR,—For once the sympathy of pharmacists will be extended to Messrs. Boots in their dealings with the Profiteering Tribunals. It seems anomalous that the chief protagonists of popular prices should be so to the front in these matters, but they had a very good argument in the Wood Green case. I think most pharmacists are disappointed at the ruling, as it would have been an important matter to all of us if they could have secured an award which differentiated between dispensing service and ordinary sales, and it might have been made a point that the Ministry of Health have already accepted that view. The fact that the drugs in this case are supplied at cost is due to our weakness and want of unity, and not to the merits of the case. And now I see that Boots, Ltd., have again lost a case at Tottenham, in which they were ordered to refund 3s. 6d. on a bottle of Fellows' syrup because the label was marked 5s and they had charged 8s. 6d., the current Proprietary Articles Trade Association rate, the cost price being given as 73s. 9d. per doz. This, of course, cuts at the root of all business, and we one of us know where we are now, as we cannot open all proprietary packages to see if the label is priced correctly; in many cases this would mean breaking the patent-medicine stamps. Assuming the figures given to be accurate, the Tottenham Tribunal have actually awarded a refund which brings the retail price below the wholesale one, while they have swept the P.A.T.A. regulations off the board altogether. The account further states that the Tribunal would lay the facts before the Board of Trade. That jurisdiction they can have over the price of an imported proprietary article of foreign make I fail to see, unless they stop the import altogether.

Yours faithfully,

PATER QUESTUS. (99/8.)

SIR,—Since the learned Lords have decreed that the dispensing of a prescription comes under the Profiteering Act, we must now descend to the level of the tradesman (for such, it would appear, our learned umpires consider us) and charge still higher prices. We must cease from quibbling over a sixpenny dispensing-fee (for fees are the reward of the professions) and charge for material and time of man. Nor need we be too scrupulous whether we swing in an extra hour's time or not. This is "the only way." Otherwise we ought to demand the inclusion of every profession, medical, legal, dental, etc., under the Profiteering Act. In this latest outrage upon British pharmacists is reflected the tender mercies which may be extended to us if our leaders continue to act the mouse with the Governmental Pussyfoot. We must no longer seek to please this or that body politic to our own undoing. Up and at them is the slogan, as witness Scotland's fight for better Insurance-dispensing terms. It were better for pharmacy employer and employé to come out into the open as tradesmen charging for material and time than to submit to this harassing of honest business men and women. Surely our work is trying enough in its necessary observance of poison laws and moral laws without saddling us with this additional burden! On one of the largest Scottish Tribunals sits a large shipowner. What other class profited or profiteered so much during the war, and still? And yet they would sit in judgment upon the dispenser of medicine. Let us chemists unite and exact the uttermost penalty in every case of malicious allegations. I would go further and suggest a "Retail Traders Defence Association" to protect our just rights. That the Profiteering Act is regarded by the Press generally as a mischievous statute and a dismal failure is admitted. Then why not "scrap the lot"?—Yours faithfully,

SCOTUS. (17/11.)

The Question of Federation.

SIR,—My attention has been called to Councillor Deakin's letter in your issue of November 15. His reference to Scotland is not quite accurate. So long ago as 1893 a complete scheme of local organisation for Scotland was framed by the Executive of the North British Branch, and approved by the Council, and has been in operation ever since. Under that scheme local Associations were established in all parts of Scotland in close and continuous touch with the Executive, which is a popularly elected central body. The scheme also includes district groupings of Associations, and both central and district conferences have been held from time to time. In addition to that, the Executive carried through the complete scheme of organisation for dealing with National Health Insurance through Pharmaceutical Committees (composed exclusively of panel chemists), the General Council of Panel Chemists (Scotland), and the Pharmaceutical Standing Committee (Scotland), and for National Health Insurance purposes both district and central conferences are frequently held. In addition, the Executive arranges for the appointment of divisional secretaries in every Parliamentary constituency in Scotland who are in intimate and constant touch with the Executive headquarters, and in this way with the Council headquarters in London. The policy of the Executive has always been to recognise the perfect freedom and local autonomy of Associations in the management of all matters within their own area, to assist them in every possible way in all matters arising without any limitations, and to secure their invaluable co-operation in all the administrative work of the Society. There is one difficulty in local organisation in Scotland, namely, the sparse population, great distances and impossibility of securing convenient communication in several large areas. This makes necessary a resort to central action, with the help of divisional secretaries, rather than through local Associations. It will be seen, however, that there is a complete scheme of organisation, capable of effective work, and which has proved itself very efficient on many critical occasions. What the Executive was really considering was not so much increasing organisation, but rather how to renew its activity which the war conditions had inevitably

diminished, and especially how to link up local organisation in Scotland with local organisation in England and Wales.

Yours faithfully,

Edinburgh.

J. RUTHERFORD HILL.

SIR,—I was interested in Mr. Deakin's letter on federation, not so much that he mentioned the Middlesex Association, of which I am president, but because of Mr. Deakin's simple faith. He was my colleague three and a-half years ago in the launching of the progressive movement. He is now chairman of the Local Associations Executive, and I am relegated to what he and his colleagues term "the organised opposition"—such is the whirligig of a few years. Mr. Deakin cites individuals, but I prefer to deal with his statements. The Scottish Federation was years behind the idea in England, which Mr. Deakin well knows. The present Local Associations Executive is a compromise over the federation proposals six years ago, as one of the compromisers I ought to know something about it. It is the failure of that compromise which makes me struggle for something more satisfactory. The whole position resolves itself into, "Who pays the piper?" Mr. Deakin knows that finance is the key. If the Society were able to do all, it would still be open to question whether it was wise. This position is shown by the Council's own state of mind. As a soft cushion to save itself in case of a fall it forms an outside body, but still retains the full control. Surely, if this can be done by the Society, it would be better to territorialise the election of the Council and conduct all affairs without the camouflage of an extraneous body. We have only to look at the electorate of the present Local Associations Executive and we shall find electoral anomalies which would make pocket boroughs blush. I cannot vote for the associations, although I am the secretary of one of the largest, but I can vote for the Pharmaceutical Committee representative because I am on the panel for a few residents in the hospital, and to make matters more confounded I could be elected to the executive and act for employers although an employé. The position in the courts or for arbitration is not so simple as he would have us believe. I do know that both he and Mr. Guthrie, the most progressive of the majority, affirm that unless the Council—for the Local Associations Executive is a facet of the Council—can do these things effectually they are federalists, but what are they to do without a plaintiff? To me the question is a simple one, and it is: Shall the Council enter the courts and deal with the profiteering prosecutions, or will it keep to the position so ably set out by Mr. Hogge, K.C., before the Lord Chief Justice? The further we go in these things the more muddy becomes the pool. First it was the industrial question, now in abeyance, then wages, now profiteering, and all the while pharmacy is suffering from creeping paralysis, which is destroying its nerve. The Society represents more wage- or salary-earners—including students—than employers, which reduces the position of representation of employers only to a farce, in spite of the dictum of Mr. Slessor. A specific body for commercial affairs is long overdue, and the natural evolution for the Council would be to father this proposition and not try to freeze the energy of its commercial section. As an employé, I cannot come into an employers' federation, but as a member of the Society for nearly thirty years I can protest against the blending of pharmacy with the protection of the sale of powder-puffs. The question is, Mr. Deakin. Shall the Council become a pharmaceutical chamber of commerce or remain the body responsible for the advancement of pharmacy? Mixed motives mean damnation.

HERBERT SKINNER.

Highgate, N.6.

SIR,—Mr. Deakin assumes too much. The present demand for an *ad hoc* Federation is more extended than the County of Middlesex. I disagree with him that the position in Scotland differs from that in England, and I happen to know something of the question both sides of the Border. They had associations in Scotland, and it was just as simple for the North British Executive to do the same things as were being done, or pretended to be done, in England. Mr. Deakin knows that the Local Association

Executive was established to conduct the affairs of Insurance dispensing, because it was doubtful whether the Council should be the body to take over the matters performed by the old Standing Committee. Other matters crept in because where two or three business men are gathered together, there they will talk about those matters which concern them most. Scotland has also its converted Standing Committee, but it never aggrandised itself quite so much as its English prototype. The Scottish Federation arose because the Scots were not satisfied that their commercial interests were looked after in the devolution of pharmacy into a composite trade as they would have liked. When it came into being the ban was put up in just the same way as it had been done in England six years ago. The objection to the present L.A.E. is the same as the last one; more equitable representation does not remove the limitations in commercial matters. The Society is a dual body; the Associations are dual bodies, but not quite in the same way. They are not strictly comparable. Surely Mr. Deakin will accept the logic that no dual body can act for one side only against the other side. An *ad hoc* body would require an *ad hoc* membership, and that membership should pay the piper which will call the tune, which will be direct and not through something which is not. Thus quality would disappear, and we could go forward united and not always in argument and dissatisfied. I would like to ask Mr. Deakin one or two questions:

Will the Council instruct a solicitor to defend charges of profiteering, such as in the Chelmsford case?

Who will negotiate on a question of stabilising wages in retail pharmacy?

Who will organise refusal to serve under Insurance Committees if the Minister of Health is obdurate?

Who will organise a model system of costing and selling, so as to be the best safeguard against profiteering should the Act become a permanent feature?

Will the Council do these things? Pray do not answer the L.A.E., because it has no power apart from the Council; even good advice is considered by it before being issued. It is your financial superior and dictates your policy; its officials are the same officials of the Council. You must not do anything incompatible with a chartered body. What Mr. Deakin requires is a little more clear thinking and a return to his old position when first elected—namely, to help the small chemist to a better commercial standing.

Poplar.

A. R. KEITH.

SIR,—A sentence of my letter in last week's issue was mixed up in going through the press. It should read, "The Society cannot organise the assistants, and at this period, when collective thinking should be done by proprietor pharmacists to deal with the changed economic conditions, we are held up because we are uncertain as to what the charter will allow the Society to do."

Yours faithfully,

Birmingham.

EDW. S. FRANCIS.

Insurance Dispensing Negotiations.

SIR,—We are most of us familiar with the tale of the Scotch traveller who was sent to London for the first time, and on his return to the North was asked his opinion of Englishmen in business. His reply was that he had not met any, as he only interviewed the heads of departments; and when we review in our minds the recent achievements of our Scotch *confrères* we can well understand his inference. They have successfully resisted the cost-price tariff, and they are now showing a perfectly united front on the question of better terms; they have obtained the withdrawal of the offending pamphlets under the Venereal Disease Act; they have established the Scottish Federation to deal with commercial matters, and as a corollary have roused the Pharmaceutical Society from its usual self-complacency and forced it to take action to ascertain its own position in the matter; they have obtained permits for a supply of quinine while we clamour for it in vain, and they have elicited more information from the Ministry of Labour with regard to the Trade Boards than I have yet seen published. A record such as this is enough to make a mere Southerner pale with

navy, and one is tempted to wonder whether our Northern friends cast their cloak of canniness on crossing the border and don the Southern suit of submissiveness in order to be more in keeping with the traditions of English pharmacy in its dealings with the powers that be.

Yours truly,

SOUTHRON. (13/71.)

SIR,—I hear with pleasure that negotiations have begun between the Ministry of Health and the Pharmaceutical Committees for the increase of chemists' remuneration under the National Insurance Acts. Let us have a perfect understanding about it this time, and let every chemist and his association make a firm stand to see that the remuneration from now on shall be adequate to meet the increased cost of wages and business expenses generally. To meet these expenses I suggest that the minimum scale for 1920 should be:

- (1) 25 per cent. on cost of drugs.
- (2) 50 per cent. increase in dispensing-fees.
- (3) Drugs requiring trituration (p. rhei, bismuth. salicyl., etc.) to be classed for dispensing-fees the same as emulsions.
- (4) "Rep. Mist.": Double dispensing-fee, or special fee of 6d. for search. Not to go back beyond previous month.
- (5) All scripts brought in after 7.30 P.M. on week-days, after 1 P.M. on early-closing day, or on Sundays or Bank holidays, to have a double dispensing-fee, if marked "Urgent" and required at once.
- (6) If a rota be imposed, the Insurance Committees to pay the chemist on duty at the rate of 5s. per hour of duty, extra to all dispensing-charges.
- (7) Chemists to retain 1d. of deposit on containers returned for cost of cleaning, etc.

Yours faithfully,

CAPSICUM. (96/15.)

SIR,—I have just read Form 203/I.C. "Terms of service for Persons Supplying Drugs," etc., for next year. As a pharmacist—I am not a contractor to the Insurance Committee—I would like to know if pharmacists were consulted in the issuing of the new regulations and if they had any part in drawing them up or chance to protest against them before issue; if such chance were given, who were the congenial idiots who allowed them to issue without protest? The regulations make the Ministry of Health responsible for the working of the National Insurance Acts and the new Regulation 4 makes the Minister of Health sole arbiter of the incidence of these regulations. This is the height of absurdity, and it is worthy of the best traditions of our "leaders" to work themselves into a sweat and passion to reduce the standing of pharmacists and pharmacy in the eyes of the public (through the effect of unjust by-laws protected by them) and are strangely silent, and therefore quiescent, at such action from a rank "outsider."

Yours sincerely,

I. M. BECILE. (94/71.)

Insurance Dispensing Terms

SIR,—As chemists, we must acknowledge your articles the *C. & D.* on Insurance dispensing. Chemists should understand that they are getting less than they were in pre-war days. This cannot be said of any other body men. Scottish chemists are on pre-war rates (and not inflated), yet they are getting 12.2 to our average 7.0. You quote London County at 9.0. I have not seen this; I think the average is approximately 7.0. Again, instead of getting 6-oz. mixtures, 8-oz. and 12-oz. are being prescribed, and frequently in dessert and teaspoon doses; hence, instead of getting three, four, or six fees, we get one. Who would tolerate this? There was a grant of *d.*, and then stock mixtures were the rule; hence, instead of getting +0.8*d.*, you got -0.2*d.* If something was given, they take more away. I am not doing Insurance work, nevertheless I am exasperated at the conditions dictated out to chemists.

Yours faithfully,

E. OCKWELL.

Dispensing Charges.

SIR,—Your correspondent Mr. Nicholson's method of pricing prescriptions (*C. & D.*, November 15, p. 75) approximates very closely to the Continental system, in which each ingredient is priced separately, then the cost of container, dispensing-fee, etc., added to make the total charge. Examples of this can be seen in the "Art of Dispensing." There is no reason why this should not be done in this country, and each prescription marked by the first dispenser, either in a private mark under the prescription stamp, as is already done by various company chemists, or if the price were universal it could be marked in plain figures.

Yours faithfully,

CONTINENTAL. (17/11.)

Chemical Mnemonics.

SIR,—The splendid report of the Students' Corner (*C. & D.*, November 8, p. 68) recalls a few notes which were given by a teacher of pharmaceutical youth whose permission I have secured in order to send them to the *C. & D.* for the benefit of student readers. If the system outlined is followed they would not then overlook lead or any other metal which makes its appearance normally early in the elimination process. FLAPS is the mnemonic employed, meaning

F=flame test, which includes the open and closed tube test with its numerous variations and also the charcoal-block tests.

L=litmus test. A little of the powder is placed on a watch-glass and moistened with water and the two coloured papers are put to the moistened powder and the effect noticed.

A=acid (sulphuric) and

P=platinum-wire test—nickel-chromium wire is being used now in place of the expensive platinum wire. The thin iron wire used by florists is also suitable in some cases—is a valuable test, especially for borate, for it is invariably found here. A useful additional test for borate is to place a minute portion with spirit in a short tube, warm and note if the alcohol-vapour burns with a green flame. The borax bead tests come in here also.

S=sulphide (of ammonium) test. A portion of the powder is put in a white vessel—a porcelain dish or crucible lid answers well—and a few drops of the reagent added soon reveals whether the metal is at the sodium end or the silver end. It is a good discriminating test, for if "heavy metals" are absent no black or dark colour is produced and the following must be absent: Ag, Hg, Pb, Cu, Bi, Sn(ous), Fe, Co, Ni. If colour is yellow, Cd or Sn(ic) may be present; orange, Sb (especially after adding hydrochloric acid). As is not revealed unless hydrochloric acid is added afterwards—the As_2S_3 being soluble in ammonium sulphide and precipitated by hydrochloric acid.

ZnS and MnS also may be discovered here if there are no black sulphides present. So also Cr and even Al—by its greenish hue due to trace of Fe. This drop method is capable of much extension. Church's "Laboratory Guide" is very useful for the flame tests. The "Long Chart," as it used to be called, is interesting:

HCl precipitates 3 metals.

SH_2 precipitates 10 (5 of one sort and 5 of another).

Am_2S precipitates 7 (10-3=7).

Am_2CO_3 precipitates 3 (7+3=10).

Am_2HPO_4 precipitates 1.

And heterogeneous group K, Na, L, and $NH_4=4$

$$(3+1+4) = 25 \text{ total.}$$

The leading tests for metallic bases are 10 in number—like the Commandments:

HCl, H_2S , $AmCl$, $AmOH$, $AmSH$, Am_2CO_3 , Am_2HPO_4 , KOH (for NH_4), $NaHT$ (for K), Pt wire (for Na); and for acids the leading weapons are also 10 in number:

H_2SO_4 (strong or dilute); $BaCl_2$ or $Ba(NO_3)_2$; $CaCl_2$ or $Ca(NO_3)_2$; $AgNO_3$; Fe_2Cl_6 ; $FeSO_4$ (for nitrate and nitrite); $ZnSO_4$; $PbAc_2$, $HgCl_2$, $CuSO_4$, all the last four should be tried and effect noted, for they are valuable aids.

Yours faithfully,

JUVENIS. (81/9.)

Legal Queries.

L. & S. (87/9).—The use of the words "Avoid stimulants" on the capsules label would, we think, constitute advice under the Venereal Disease Act, and render the chemist liable to prosecution.

W. H. B. (88/50).—The exemption in the Medicine Stamp Act 1812 to which you refer applies to those who have served "a regular apprenticeship" to a chemist, etc. Such people as are not chemists are required to prove by indentures that they have served the apprenticeship. There has been no recent alteration in the law.

J. H. G. (79/58).—Trade-marks are registered at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C. Application to register a trade-mark is made on Form T.M. No. 2, which costs 10s., and can be obtained through any money order office. This contains instructions for filling up the form. If the Registrar accepts the application a further fee of 20s. is required before registration.

R. H. T. (79/71).—CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFICATION.—Section III. of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, requires that the name and certificate of qualification of the person by whom a chemist's business is conducted in Great Britain shall be conspicuously exhibited in the premises. The expression "a chemist's business" has not been defined, but there is no doubt that the sale of poisons and medicinal agents would be considered as part of a chemist's business.

A. J. S. (18/11).—(1) There is no reciprocity of qualifications between the British West Indies and Great Britain, so that a person qualified to sell poisons in the West Indies cannot do so in Great Britain without passing the British Qualifying examination. Shops, other than those carried on by chemists, selling drugs exist in Great Britain, but the scope of sales is limited by reason of the fact that such shop-keepers cannot sell or dispense poisons and preparations of poisons. (2) The wholesale manufacture of patent medicines can be carried on by any person who possesses a licence, but if the medicine contains poison it can only be sold under the conditions laid down in the Pharmacy Act 1868.

E. S. (93/5) employs a branch manager, part of whose duties is to send a periodical statement to the head office showing daily and weekly returns, records of goods bought, and other particulars. All the requisite information has been furnished by the manager, who has, however, recorded the information in a private book. Is he entitled to retain this book upon leaving his situation, or must he hand it over to "E. S."? [As the private book was apparently kept by the manager exclusively for his own information, and the keeping of it was altogether apart from his duties as manager, in our opinion the book is his property, and he is entitled to retain it upon leaving his employment. On the other hand, "E. S." might be able to restrain the manager, by injunction, from divulging confidential information concerning his business.]

X (90/3) has been assessed for income-tax at 504*l.*, which is made up of net profit from business on three years' average 474*l.*, and unearned income 30*l.* He says he is being called upon by the surveyor to pay at 3s. in the pound on the whole income, and he asks if the rate ought not to be 2s. 3*d.* on the earned portion, or whether, as his income is so near the 500*l.* limit, he cannot get some special abatement. He also wants to know if he can claim for depreciation on his soda-water manufacturing plant, such as machine, syphons, and cases. He got a large stock of syphons some few years ago, and as syphons in use are lost or worn out he replaces them from the general stock. The surveyor tells him he can only claim on renewals or replacements. ["X" does not say what, if any, allowance has been granted him in respect of repairs or renewals. He is entitled to an allowance for any sum expended for the supply, repairs, or alterations of any implements, utensils, or articles employed by him for the purposes of his trade provided this does not exceed the sum usually expended according to an average of the three previous years. If this has not been granted by the surveyor he can appeal against the assessment. If the allowances have been made and the assessment of 504*l.* is correct, the proper rate of duty is 3s. on the earned income, as the rate is fixed at that sum where the total income earned and unearned exceeds 500*l.*, and does not exceed 1,000*l.* But "X" is entitled to this special concession: the tax payable by him is not to exceed the amount which he would have had to pay if his income reached but did not exceed 500*l.*, together with the sum by which his income exceeds 500*l.*, that is, 4*l.* This would work out at tax at 2s. 3*d.*, with 4*l.* added to the tax.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

D. G. H. (76/15).—The formulas for the galenical preparations of the British Pharmacopœia, 1914, were given in Imperial Weights and Measures in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1919, p. 87.

Veepeebee (43/58).—VIOLET-POWDER BASE.—This apparently consists solely of powdered talc. It is infusible, and has other characteristics (action of acid, etc.) of talc. There is no starch or other organic matter present. There is no carbonate present.

F. S. & Co. (India) (293/42).—NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.—A résumé of the requirements of the National Insurance Act, particularly as regards Medical Benefit, will be given in *The Chemist and Druggist Diary*, 1920. This will answer the first question in your letter. In regard to the applicability of the system to India, we are afraid the problem would be very difficult owing to the size and social conditions of India.

A. J. B. (76/42).—The Fletcher Bequest for the education of medical students will not be available for the present. It is therefore no use applying for a grant to the executors.

J. R. J. (91/45).—BOOKS ON CONSTIPATION AND DYSPEPSIA.—The following are modern books on the subjects you mention: S. G. Gant, "Constipation" (1916, 25s.); A. F. Hertz, "Constipation" (1909, 10s. 6*d.*); W. S. Fenwick, "Dyspepsia: its Varieties and Treatment" (1910, 13s.); G. Herschell, "Indigestion: the Diagnosis and Treatment of the Functional Derangements of the Stomach" (1905, 5s.).

M. R. (91/56).—UNNAMED PERFUME.—The following formula makes a good perfume, and seems to be of the character you indicate:

Otto of rose	80 m.
Neroli oil	100 m.
Bergamot oil	4 drs.
Orange-peel oil	1 dr.
Musk	20 grs.
Lavender water	4 oz.
Honey water	4 oz.
Jasmin essence	6 oz.
Triple rose water	6 oz.
Rectified spirit	64 oz.

Mix.

L. L. (93/29).—COMPOUND ESSENCE OF CINNAMON.—The following is the formula for which you ask:

Oil of cinnamou	5 parts
Alcohol (90 per cent.)	to 100 parts
Aniline yellow	q.s.

Mix.

L. & Co. (93/50).—GLASS ETCHING.—Professional etchers of glass use a mixture of equal parts of ammonium fluoride and barium sulphate made into a cream by means of hydrofluoric acid. The cream is applied to the glass and allowed to remain overnight. It is then removed by washing with water.

G. A. C. (90/60).—CHAPARRO AMARGOSO is the name given to *Castela Nicholsoni*, the bark of which plant is employed in the form of a liquid extract in diarrhoea and dysentery. The plant is a native of Texas.

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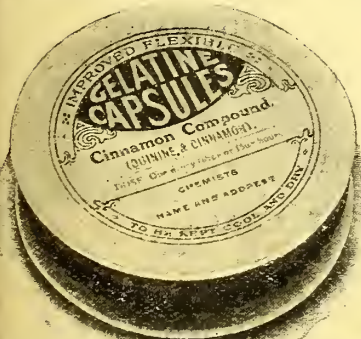
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(1)

P.A.T.A. NOTICE.

113 Temple Chambers, E.C. 4.

Nov. 22, 1919.

The following revised prices are
now in force:

Advertised Price.	Minimum Retail Price.	Minimum Wholesale Price.
"Allenbury's"—		
2/3 Baby Soap (3 9d. tabs. in box)	2/3 box	20/3 doz. bxs.
8/3 " (12 " " " ")	8/3 box	6/2 bx. 12 tabs.
3/- Basic Soap (3 1/- tabs. in box)	3/- box	27/- doz. bxs.
11/- " (12 " " " ")	11/- box	8/3 bx. 12 tabs.
2/6 Toilet Soap (3 10d. tabs. in box)	2/6 box	22/6 doz. bxs.
9/2 " (12 " " " ")	9/2 box	6/11 bx. 12 tabs.

(Boxes of 36 tablets of all these Soaps
withdrawn.)**Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.'s Preparations—**

1/6 Citrate of Magnesia	1/6 doz.
2/9 " " " " " " " " " "	2/9 14/-
	26/6

Discount: £2 to £5 lots, 5 %;
under £2, net.**Parke, Davis & Co.'s Preparations—**

1/3 Euthazel Toilet Jelly	1/3 doz.
	10/2

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No. 3 for Invalids, Dyspeptics, the aged,
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of these perfect Foods. Terms and full particulars from**THE CHELTINE FOODS CO., CHELTENHAM.****SELLING AGENTS AND TRAVELLERS.****"FREMLIN-ROGERS"
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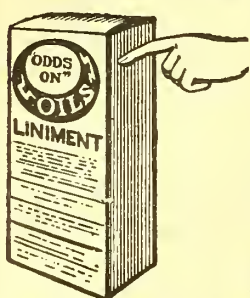
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12/6	"	112/6	"

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LIQUID BARKOLA COMPOUND

Wholesale 26/- per doz.,
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Each bottle (1 oz.) carries instructions to the chemist to make up to the following Standard Formula—

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Antiseptic for local Gynecological use.

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Order from your wholesale
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THE ORIGINAL REMEDY FOR

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"Penny Packets" ... (12 in box)	1/6	1/3	10/6
Twopenny Packets (12 in box)	2/-	2/-	19/-
Boxes, about 1 1/2 lbs....	Each 4d.	Each 4d.	Per doz. 3/4
" " 3 1/2 " ...	8d.	8d.	6/8
" " 7 " ...	1/2	1/2	11/6
" " 14 " ...	2/-	2/-	20/-
Assorted Orders to value of 20/-, Carriage Paid, any of above sizes.			
Bags of 28 lbs. ...	Each 4/6	Each 4/6	Each 3/9
" 56 lbs. ...	7/9	7/9	6/6
" 1 cwt. ...	13/9	13/9	11/6

No stock to hold. Carriage Paid.

2 1/2 % Discount for Cash on all orders of 20/- and upwards.

Packing Cases extra and returnable.
Half value allowed if not returned.

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WHOLESALE PRICES.

Beecham's Pills :

1s. 3d. size	10s. 6d. per doz. net.
3s. 0d. "	26s. 6d. " "
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contains double the quantity of 3s. box.					

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1s. 3d. size	10s. 6d. " "
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Orders : Minimum quantity £5 value—approximately. Packages FREE. Carriage PAID.

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Prescribed by the British Medical Profession for 20 years.

The undoubted superiority of Bishop's Piperazine Citrate, and preparations containing it, is due to the stability of the salt, Piperazine Citrate, which, being non-volatile and non-hygroscopic, undergoes no change upon exposure to heat or moisture, and thus lends itself to all manufacturing and dispensing processes.

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Bishop's Piperazine Citrate is the most powerful uric acid solvent known. It neutralises twelve times as much uric acid as any other alkaline solvent, and the resulting Piperazine urate is eight times as soluble as any other urate.

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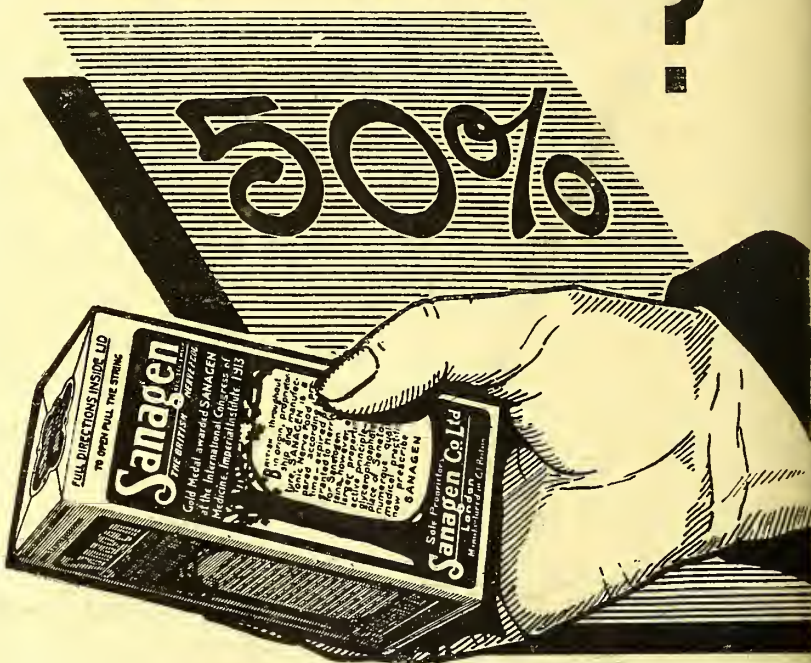
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CARRIAGE IS PAID ON ORDERS OF 10/- UPWARDS.

A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 5% IS GIVEN FOR CASH WITHIN ONE MONTH.



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108 galls.HOGSHEADS.
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Winox will stand any climate, and contains no harmful drugs.

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LOSALL'S COMPOUND SULPHUR SOAP.

A valuable emollient medicated skin soap, especially suitable for use in Eczema.	Box.	Doz.
3 Tablets in a box at 9d. each tablet.	2/3	21/-

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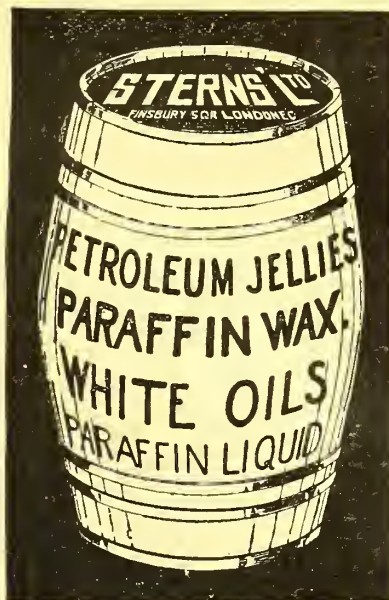
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OLIVE OILS, finest cream edible B.P.
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The ideal preparation for Cycles, Fire Ranges,
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FINE CRYSTAL GELATINES.
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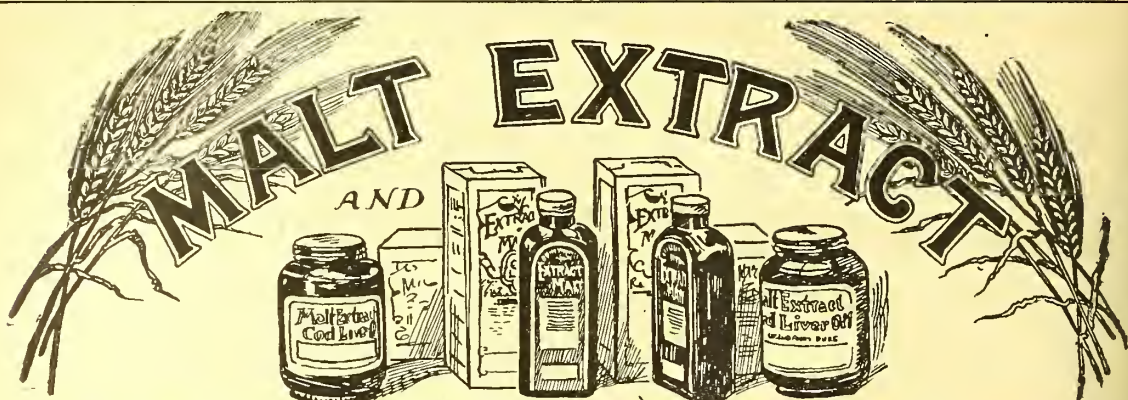
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Satisfactory Supplies

The bottle shortage, which recently interfered with the supply of 33 per cent. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, has been practically overcome. Current orders for

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5 fl. oz.	1/8
8 fl. oz.	2/6
16 fl. oz.	4/6

The merits of 33 per cent. Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, P., D. & Co., are well known to the medical profession, and it is suggested that the pharmacist should let the local doctors know that he holds stock.

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FOR INFANT FEEDING AND HOUSEHOLD USE

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HIGHEST QUALITY OBTAINABLE.

Good profit to Retailer.

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New Season's Finest Non-Freezing NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL

Our own Import. 1 gallon 24/-; 5 gallons 22/-; barrel 20/- per gallon.

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A perfect product, contains 33½ % of finest Norwegian Oil. Palatable, inseparable, and easily assimilated and digested.

Winchester 1/6; 6 Winchester 1/4; 24 Winchester 1/3 per lb.

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S.G. '865/'875 Winchester 1/8; 6 Winchester 1/6; 10 gallons 1/4 per lb.

S.G. '885/'895 " 1/10; 6 " 1/8; 10 " 1/6 "

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Containing 33½ % Paraffin Liq. S.G. '890. A "PERFECT" White Emulsion

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Winchester 1/6; 6 Winchester 1/4 per lb.

We only ask you to write for Samples, they and our Prices will do the rest. Also ask for our General Price List.

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All good and lasting business is founded on the principle of a square deal.

This involves the selling of reliable articles to the consumer at a reasonable price and the assurance to the dealer of a fair profit, with protection in the business which he creates.

Goods sold on any other basis cannot long hold the consumer's interest or sustain the dealer's effort.

The chemists who formulated the Rexall policy devised a plan which fulfils these requirements in every respect. It is a plan which provides the public with honest merchandise bearing the seal of reliability—the Rexall Trade Mark.

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UNITED DRUG COMPANY'S GROWTH.

	1903	1918
Rexall Chemists	40	8,000
Company's Employees	50	10,000
Company's Sales	£12,350	£12,000,000

For Particulars of the Rexall Agency Plan—write

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SATISFY YOUR CUSTOMERS The "Fastnet" BANDAGES

In Sealed Cylinders.

Used by Discriminating Medical Men.



The following are a few of the many advantages of the "Fastnet" Bandages over any other Water-dressing Bandages on the market :—

- (1) The cloth from which they are made is of even manufacture, very absorbent and heavy texture.
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It's worth your while to stock it.

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ALL-BRITISH

Minimum Retail Price

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11/6
PER DOZ.

CARRIAGE PAID on ORDERS of 30/- upwards.
2½ % DISCOUNT for CASH in 7 DAYS.

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"NORVIC" CRÉPE BANDAGE (REGD)

SUPERIOR ENGLISH MANUFACTURE. FAST WOVEN EDGES.
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Invaluable for binding. Displaces rubber and elastic web. More durable and one-third the cost. The Norwich Crêpe Bandages containing wool, will provide warmth, and do not absorb grease readily. Self-clinging and self-adjusting. Perfectly cleansed, sterilised, and resiliency entirely restored by washing in hot soft water (with addition of a little soap). The edges will not fray out or unravel. Made and supplied to the leading wholesale houses, neatly wrapped in labelled packages. Commended by the medical and nursing professions. Send for prices and samples to the sole manufacturers—

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woman."*





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BUY NOW ABSORBENT COTTON WOOL

Superfine Quality. Gold Label 3/6 lb.

"C" „ Blue „ 2/4 lb.

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*Small packets and cartons from 1 oz.
upwards. Most Attractive Series.*

Quick Dispatch. Orders in Rotation.

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CABLES UNDISPUTED, STOCKPORT. CODE A.B.C 5TH EDITION.

The "EVERSAFE" BABY PACIFIER.

*Patented
Everywhere.*

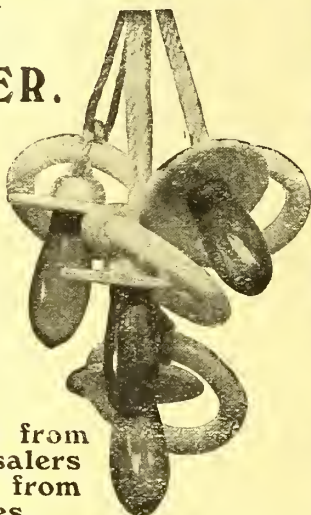
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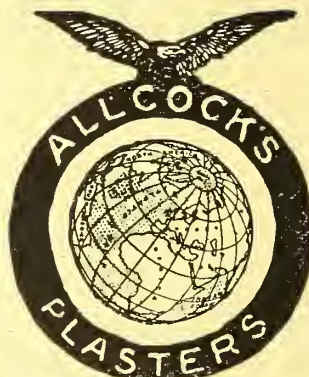
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A REMEDY OF 70 YEARS' STANDING.

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*The
Three
Reliables.*



*Prices and Terms
on
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THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by W. J. Rendell in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of W. J. Rendell's labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in **RED INK**, are upon each box thus :

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Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"), W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of "W. J. RENDELL," "RENDELL," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

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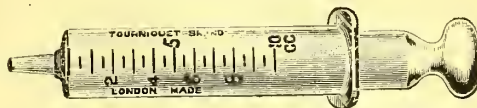
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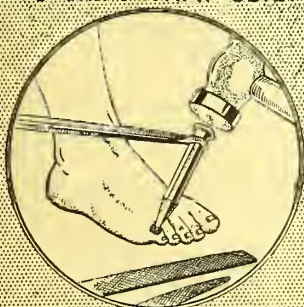
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**USE DR. WILSON'S
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JUST A RUB THAT'S ALL**

Price 1/3 on P.A.T.A. Extensively advertised.

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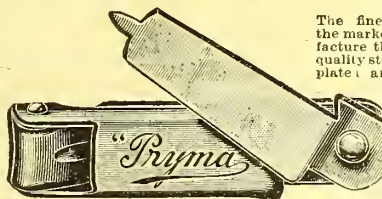
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**50% ON COST
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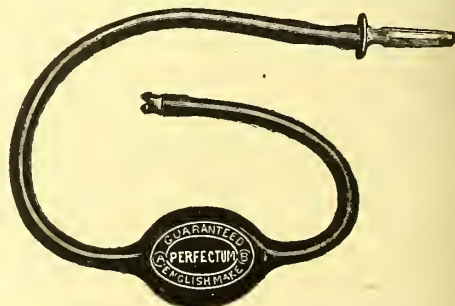
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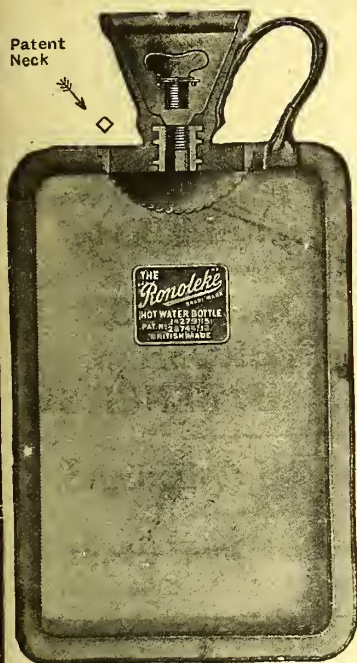
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Requires no
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Note the
Patent Neck
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Guaranteed
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High-grade
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Superior
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Each Bottle
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Moulded-Seamless Hot Water Bottle

The big profit maker and the most beautifully finished and attractive piece of Rubberware made.

It is moulded in one piece, without seam or join; has no uncomfortable rigid side flanges; has a larger capacity than any other bottle of its size; and has the original patent oval safety neckpiece, which never leaks. Handsome maroon colour.

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Reliance Moulded-Seamless, price 7/6 each retail.

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These are the best and fastest selling bottles in the trade. Ladies buy them before all others. Don't fail to see samples at once.

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VINCENT WOOD'S

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Hot Water Bottles

6, 6 lb. 12 x 8 weighs under 13 oz.

Covers for same, assorted sizes, 21/- doz.

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GOOD SELLING LINES, GOOD PROFITS,
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BIDWELLS' LTD.**RELIABLE TOOTH BRUSHES.**

Gloria Silverdrawn, -	18/-
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GROSS LOTS NAMED FREE. CARRIAGE PAID.

We do not Sell Foreign Tooth Brushes.

A selected £10 parcel of Hair Brushes from 30/- to 100/- per doz., carr. paid.

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Nickle plated Shaving Bowls.

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" 2205	" "	" "	71/-
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C.I.F. Liverpool. Orders for a minimum of 120 gross (or 1 ton). Any decline in exchange below 2/6 per £1.00, or in freight rate, will correspondingly reduce C.I.F. price.

Quality absolutely guaranteed. Price firm till Dec. 1st. 10% up after that date. Cable your order and advice of credit, and forestall the increased price.

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"Your satisfaction means our success."**LUNAR CAUSTIC POINTS &
WART PENCILS**

We are actual Makers of above for the Wholesale Trade and can give immediate supply in five Styles.

Ask for our Special **Wart Pencil**, with
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4-row with trans-
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Fine Quality.

5-gross lots @ 75/- gross

1 " " @ 84/-

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One Quality only—THE BEST. Guaranteed for 2 years.

	Sizes	6×8	6×10	6×12	8×10	8×12	8×14	10×12	10×14
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Heavy weight	each	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 3	7 0
Covers, scarlet or grey plush	"	1 5	1 8	1 10	2 0	2 2	2 8	2 10	3 3

Fig. 1194. The "EMPIRE" Red Indiarubber Air Cushion.

	Sizes	14	15	16	17	18	19	20 ins.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Circular Shape	each	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	16 0
Square shape	"	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6	18 0	19 6	22 0



Fig. 957.—Side Handle.

5% discount allowed for prompt cash off above prices.

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Superfine Pure Gummed
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Unprecedented offer to immediate buyers. Anticipate your requirements and order now. Prices rapidly advancing.

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Pure White Absorbent Cotton Wo 1, Interleaved, in 1 lb. packets, 1.6 p. r. lb.

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SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR 1 CWT. ASSORTED LOTS & OVER.

ALL BEST QUALITY.

Minimum Carriage Paid 28 lbs. of any one line. (Wrappers charged 3/6.

This amount is credited on return of Wrappers).

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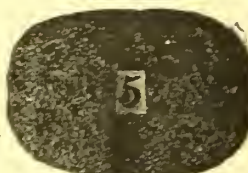
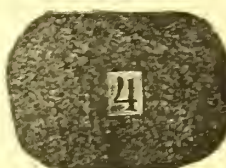
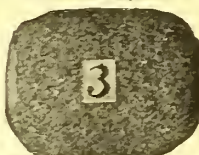
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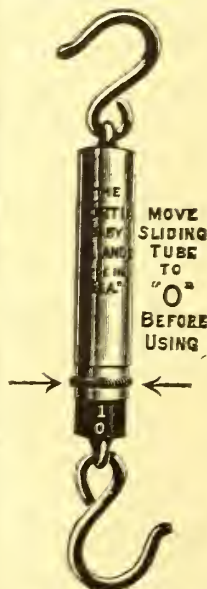
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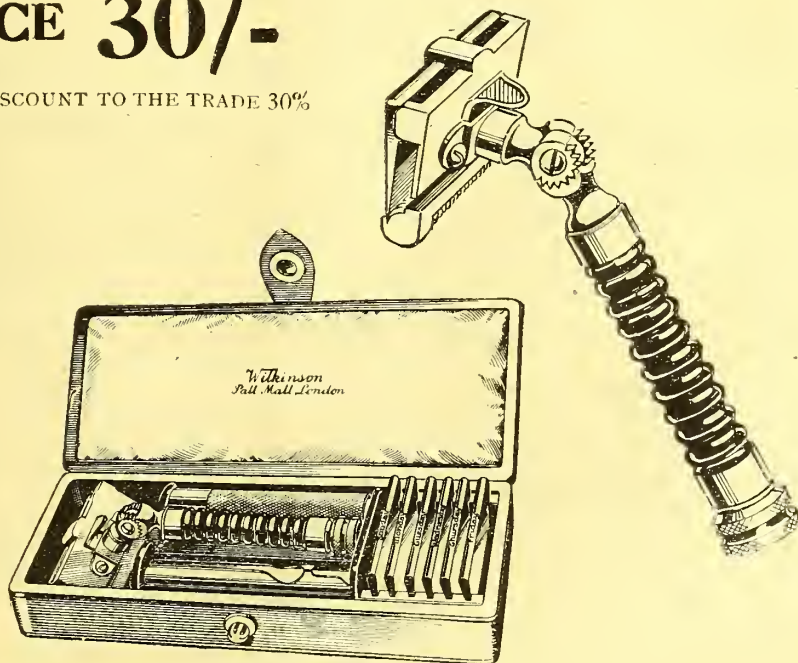
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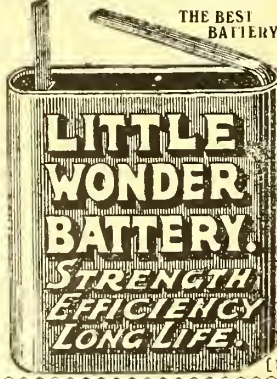
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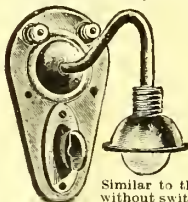
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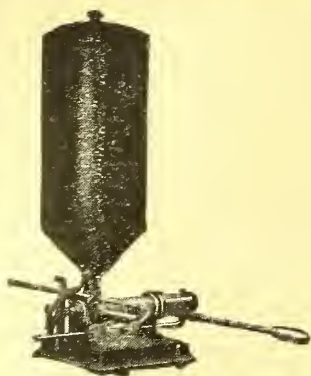


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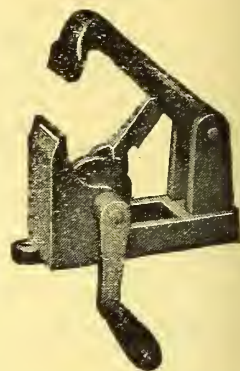
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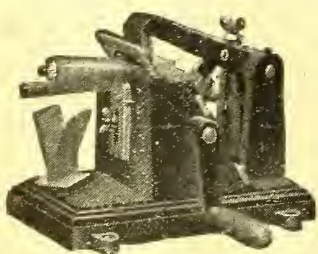
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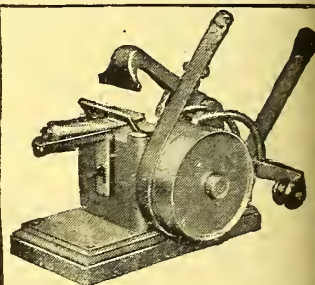
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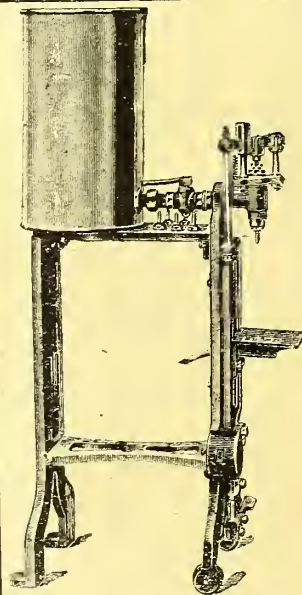


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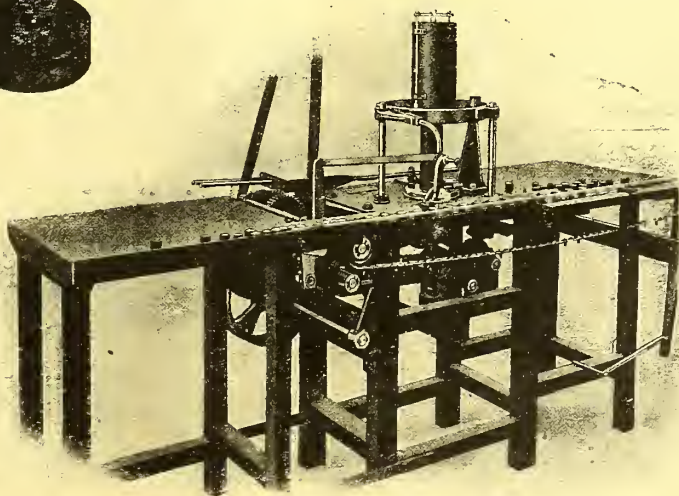
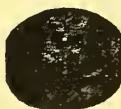
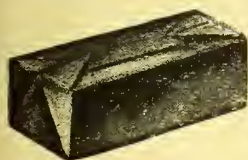
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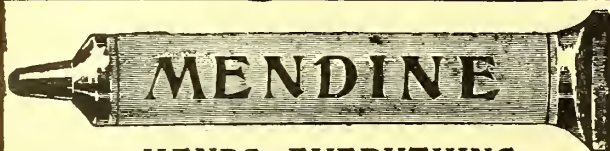
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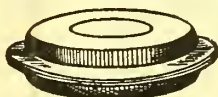
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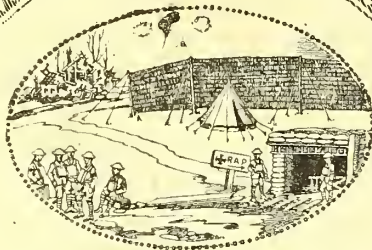
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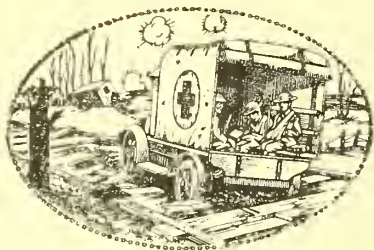
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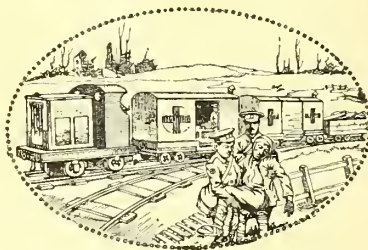


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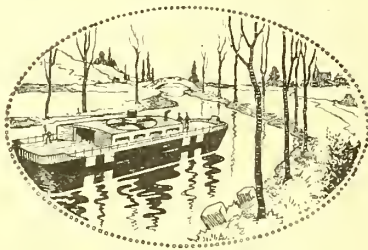
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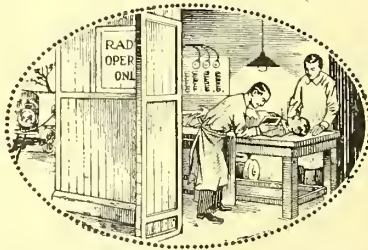
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